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House of Representatives

The House met at noon and was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. BEYER).

DESIGNATION OF SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Speaker:

WASHINGTON, DC,

March 1, 2021.

I hereby appoint the Honorable DONALD S. BEYER, Jr. to act as Speaker pro tempore on this day.

NANCY PELOSI,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MORNING-HOUR DEBATE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the order of the House of January 4, 2021, the Chair would now recognize Members from lists submitted by the majority and minority leaders for morning-hour debate.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until 2 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 1 minute p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1400

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker at 2 p.m.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Margaret Grun Kibben, offered the following prayer:

Gracious God, what treasures You have set before us: a country rich with

resources, a history founded on faith in You and invested in the noble principles of the American experiment.

And yet, we confess that we have allowed these endowments to be destroyed by moths of malice and misdirection. We acknowledge before You that we have tolerated and even taken delight in the corrosive rust of rivalries and debate.

Forgive us for taking for granted the precious gifts of life, liberty, and happiness, and letting them slip from our care, only to be stolen by pride and conceit.

Call us back to rededicate ourselves to the mercy You have shown us time and again. May we treasure in our hearts the privilege You have given us as Americans to serve as stewards of Your bounteous love.

We pray in the strength of Your holy name.

Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The SPEAKER. Pursuant to section 5(a)(1)(A) of House Resolution 8, the Journal of the last day's proceedings is approved.

PLEDGE OF ALLEGIANCE

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Florida (Mr. POSEY) come forward and lead the House in the Pledge of Allegiance.

Mr. POSEY led the Pledge of Allegiance as follows:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic for which it stands, one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

The SPEAKER. The Chair will entertain up to 15 requests for 1-minute speeches on each side of the aisle.

REPLANT ACT IS PRACTICAL LEGISLATION

(Mr. PANETTA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PANETTA. Madam Speaker, what I am about to show you are the examples of the cycle of destruction from the climate crisis in my home district on the central coast of California.

Last year, my district was victim to a brutal wildfire season in which almost 650,000 acres were burned. What was left behind in many of those areas is called a burn scar, ground that has crusted and is hard for water to penetrate. As a result, when it rains, it leads to floods, mudslides, and devastation, including this damage to Highway 1 in Big Sur, in which water and debris flowed down the hills, blocked the culverts, then flowed up over Highway 1, and took out the road from that side.

Now, we know we have a lot of work to do when it comes to reducing our carbon output. In the meantime, we can stop this type of damage with reforestation of burn scar areas.

That is why I will reintroduce the REPLANT Act, to fund those types of projects, and I plan to work on bipartisan legislation to help manage forests to prevent fires and not just suppress them. It is that type of reasonable and practical legislation that is the foundation for how we in Congress can protect our communities and prevent the effects of the climate crisis.

TRANSPARENCY IS PART OF GOOD GOVERNMENT

(Mr. POSEY asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. POSEY. Madam Speaker, transparency has always been a cornerstone of good government. Over the past 10 years, we have made important

□ This symbol represents the time of day during the House proceedings, e.g., □ 1407 is 2:07 p.m.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.



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H863

progress toward making Congress more transparent and accountable to those we serve.

In 2010, I introduced a resolution calling for a 72-hour period of public availability before the House could bring a bill up for a vote, so Members of the House and the public could actually see what was in a bill before we were asked to vote for it. In 2011, the proposal was adopted into House rules as a 3-day rule.

But, sadly, this year's House rules package abolished that rule. It is incredibly sad to see that this House is moving backward and making government less open and less accountable to those we were sent here to represent.

CREATING A COVID-19 VICTIMS AND SURVIVORS MEMORIAL DAY

(Mr. STANTON asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. STANTON. Madam Speaker, last week, we mourned half a million American lives lost to the coronavirus. Their absence in our communities is difficult to comprehend.

Sadly, many are facing the reality that it has now been more than a year without their loved ones. Tragically, many of them died alone, without loved ones to say good-bye.

To honor and memorialize those lost and those impacted by the virus, I introduced a resolution designating the first Monday in March as COVID-19 Victims and Survivors Memorial Day. Commemorating this memorial day is an important marker for all those affected across the country and to help our country heal from this trauma.

In my home State, this day of recognition has been pushed by two advocates who lost their fathers to COVID-19. Kristin Urquiza and Tara Krebbs turned their grief into action and have mobilized more than 100 cities and multiple States to recognize today as a memorial day.

Long after our Nation moves beyond this ordeal, we will need to collectively recognize all that we have lost and the trauma of what we have experienced.

Together, we can overcome.

A BILL FOR POLITICIANS, NOT PEOPLE

(Mr. LAMALFA asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. LAMALFA. Madam Speaker, the top priority bill of the House of Representatives this year for the Democrats seems to be H.R. 1, known as the For the People Act.

What people is this going to benefit? For the politicians act, you might call it. It helps politicians and hacks like The Lincoln Project, not the people.

For example, if this bill passes, a political candidate raising approximately \$800,000 in their campaign under cer-

tain guidelines could have the Federal Government match funds up to \$6 million that could be used for anything put into campaign—\$6 million of your Federal dollars going into a single congressional race under the right conditions.

These formulas are geared to ratchet up from the previous election cycle. As we know, campaigns get more expensive each time; so does the match.

Also, under this bill, the Federal Government would hand out \$25 vouchers to every voter in three chosen States to donate to candidates. How much will that cost just to administer a program like that? We know the Federal Government doesn't do that cheaply, maybe \$25 per check to give each \$25 contribution.

If you hand a bureaucrat a hammer, they will see everything as a nail. The new system fines more people in order to raise funds for this campaign giveaway. The fines will go up, and businesses will be hurt, all in order to provide something not for the people.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. BROWNLEY) laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 1, 2021.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on March 1, 2021, at 1:35 p.m.:

That the Senate passed S. 422.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

ROBERT F. REEVES,
Deputy Clerk.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess subject to the call of the Chair.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 7 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess.

□ 1919

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mr. PHILLIPS) at 7 o'clock and 19 minutes p.m.

COMMUNICATION FROM THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE

The SPEAKER pro tempore laid before the House the following communication from the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

OFFICE OF THE CLERK,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
Washington, DC, March 1, 2021.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,
The Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to the permission granted in Clause 2(h) of Rule II of the Rules of the U.S. House of Representatives, the Clerk received the following message from the Secretary of the Senate on March 1, 2021, at 4:30 p.m.:

That the Senate agreed to S. Res. 79.

With best wishes, I am,

Sincerely,

ROBERT F. REEVES,
Deputy Clerk.

PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1, FOR THE PEOPLE ACT OF 2021; PROVIDING FOR CONSIDERATION OF H.R. 1280, GEORGE FLOYD JUSTICE IN POLICING ACT OF 2021; AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Rules, I call up House Resolution 179 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

H. RES. 179

Resolved, That upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 1) to expand Americans' access to the ballot box, reduce the influence of big money in politics, strengthen ethics rules for public servants, and implement other anti-corruption measures for the purpose of fortifying our democracy, and for other purposes. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The amendment printed in part A of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution shall be considered as adopted. The bill, as amended, shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill, as amended, are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill, as amended, and on any further amendment thereto, to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on House Administration or their respective designees; (2) the further amendments described in section 2 of this resolution; (3) the amendments en bloc described in section 3 of this resolution; and (4) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 2. After debate pursuant to the first section of this resolution, each further amendment printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules not earlier considered as part of amendments en bloc pursuant to section 3 of this resolution shall be considered only in the order printed in the report, may be offered only by a Member designated in the report, shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for the time specified in the report equally divided and controlled by the proponent and an opponent, may be withdrawn by the proponent at any time before the question is put thereon, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 3. It shall be in order at any time after debate pursuant to the first section of this resolution for the chair of the Committee on House Administration or her designee to offer amendments en bloc consisting of further amendments printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules accompanying this resolution not earlier disposed

of. Amendments en bloc offered pursuant to this section shall be considered as read, shall be debatable for 20 minutes equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on House Administration or their respective designees, shall not be subject to amendment, and shall not be subject to a demand for division of the question.

SEC. 4. All points of order against the further amendments printed in part B of the report of the Committee on Rules or amendments en bloc described in section 3 of this resolution are waived.

SEC. 5. Upon adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to consider in the House the bill (H.R. 1280) to hold law enforcement accountable for misconduct in court, improve transparency through data collection, and reform police training and policies. All points of order against consideration of the bill are waived. The bill shall be considered as read. All points of order against provisions in the bill are waived. The previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and on any amendment thereto to final passage without intervening motion except: (1) one hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking minority member of the Committee on the Judiciary or their respective designees; and (2) one motion to recommit.

SEC. 6. The following resolutions are hereby adopted:

- (a) House Resolution 176.
- (b) House Resolution 177.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from New York is recognized for 1 hour.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, for the purpose of debate only, I yield the customary 30 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE), pending which I yield myself such time as I may consume. During consideration of this resolution, all time yielded is for the purpose of debate only.

GENERAL LEAVE

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members be given 5 legislative days to revise and extend their remarks.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, today, the Rules Committee met and reported a rule, House Resolution 179, providing for consideration of H.R. 1, the For the People Act of 2021, under a structured rule. It self-executes a manager's amendment by Chairperson LOFGREN and makes in order 56 amendments.

The rule provides 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking member of the Committee on House Administration and provides one motion to recommit.

The rule also provides for consideration of H.R. 1280, the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act of 2021, under a closed rule. The rule provides for 1 hour of debate equally divided and controlled by the chair and ranking member of the Committee on the Judiciary and provides for one motion to recommit.

The rule also deems as passed H. Res. 176, which directs the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make a correction in the engrossment of H.R.

1319, and H. Res. 177, which authorizes candidates for election to the House and Members of the House to file statements with the Clerk regarding the intention to participate or not participate in the small donor financing system for such elections created by H.R. 1.

Mr. Speaker, the House will be considering two pieces of critically important legislation this week that are a long time coming.

H.R. 1, the For the People Act, will expand voting rights, limit partisan gerrymandering, improve election integrity, and revise rules for political spending and government ethics. The 2020 election brought out unprecedented turnout, even in the middle of the COVID-19 pandemic. Thanks in large part to voting by mail, more than 159 million Americans voted, the largest total vote turnout in United States history.

What followed was the most heavily scrutinized election in modern history, with our airwaves filled with horrific and dangerous lies that fundamentally damaged many people's faith in our democracy. Yet, through that entire ordeal, not a single shred of evidence of any systemic fraud was ever discovered—none at all.

Voting in this country, however, is far from perfect. Many people, particularly Americans of color and those from low-income families, face tremendous barriers to making their voices heard, from long lines at the polls to discriminatory ID laws.

I believe, and the Democratic majority believes, our national effort should be aimed at eliminating barriers to the ballot. We believe true participatory democracy can only be achieved when everyone—everyone—is afforded the opportunity to vote. We believe it is better for America that every voice be heard here in Washington, in State capitols, and in city, town, and village halls across our Nation.

It is better for all of our citizens when each and every citizen has a stake in what their government says and what their government does. And we believe it is better for us on the world stage when our democracy shines as a beacon of hope and success for others to emulate.

It is becoming increasingly clear that not everyone believes our national interest is served by greater voter participation. It is held in some quarters that, rather than seeing greater participation as a sign of our democracy's enduring strength, it is instead seen as evidence of a dark, sinister plot. Or perhaps, more cynically, they express that view because suppressing votes, particularly of those with whom they disagree, will improve their chances for electoral success, even though it weakens our democracy.

Rather than trying to build on the successes of record voter turnout, many of my friends on the other side of the aisle would rather turn their backs on those successes and begin an orga-

nized effort to change the rules because they didn't like the outcome.

The minority has put forward a narrative that suggests we must choose between two separate paths, accessibility and security. But that is a deliberately false narrative. We can, and we must, achieve both. H.R. 1 is the vehicle to advance both.

The For the People Act places a significant emphasis on election security, in everything from voter registration to ensuring all voting systems are secure with paper ballots and robust election result audits.

The outrage we have heard from Republican leaders in Congress demonstrates how out of touch they are with their own voters. More than two-thirds of likely voters, including 57 percent of Republicans, said they would back the proposals in H.R. 1. Americans want more accountability from their leaders, not less.

□ 1930

They want the influence of money out of politics. They want an end to gerrymandered districts. They want voting to be a celebration of our civil duty, not a constant battle to overcome administrative hurdles.

We owe it to those Americans to create the ethical and accessible democracy that they so richly deserve.

The House will also take up H.R. 1280, the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act. This legislation represents the work of hundreds of legislators and millions of American advocates who have fought for decades for a more equitable future.

This fight is especially personal for me, as my own community of Rochester, New York, has grappled with two recent tragedies that underscore just how necessary police reform truly is.

Just one block from here, on the west pediment of the United States Supreme Court, is a promise to every American: "Equal justice under law."

Sadly, we know that for too many Americans, that promise is an empty one. It was an empty promise for Daniel Prude, who, while naked and unarmed, faced a mental health crisis in the streets of Rochester when police arrived on the scene last March. He needed a warm blanket and treatment by a mental health professional. He got neither and died in police custody just days later.

It wasn't true just a month ago for a young girl in my community, who was forcibly restrained and pepper sprayed as she called out for her father. She is 9 years old. A police officer on the scene, impatient with her pleas to see her dad, urged her to stop acting like a child. Her response: "I am a child."

It would be laughable if it were not heartbreaking.

Equal justice under law was an empty promise for George Floyd, Breonna Taylor, Jacob Blake, and for countless others in every corner of America and for countless more still to come unless we take bold, decisive action.

Indeed, it is up to each of us to make the changes necessary to finally fulfill the promise of equal justice.

The time for incremental change has passed. It is clear that we need a cultural paradigm shift and massive reimagining of our public safety protocols, and that starts with the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act.

The bill prohibits religious, racial, and discriminatory profiling by every police department in America, supported by improved training for officers and comprehensive data collection and tracking to ensure departments are following the law.

It will save lives by banning dangerous police practices, like choke holds and no-knock drug warrants. It will ensure that law enforcement uses deadly force only when absolutely necessary and only after exhausting deescalation tactics.

This legislation would limit the transfer of military-grade equipment to State and local law enforcement because peace, safety, and community trust cannot—cannot—be realized with weapons of war.

The George Floyd Justice in Policing Act will create desperately needed accountability by expanding the use of body-worn cameras and dashboard cameras and eliminating the qualified immunity protections that allow bad actors in law enforcement to stay on the force.

As a whole, this legislation addresses police misconduct, creates greater transparency, and affords victims meaningful avenues for redress. With these policies, we can build trust and we can begin to build cooperation between law enforcement and the communities they are supposed to serve and protect.

We passed both the For the People Act and the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act in the previous Congress, and it is my hope that this year represents a real opportunity to move both bills forward to the President's desk so that we can build stronger democracy and justice for the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I urge Members to support this rule and to support both underlying bills, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I thank the distinguished gentleman from New York (Mr. MORELLE), my very good friend, for yielding me the customary 30 minutes, and I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, today's rule covers two items, both of which will be familiar to Members who were here during the 116th Congress. We are once again considering H.R. 1, a bill that nationalizes our election system and substitutes Washington's judgment for a key responsibility of our States in the administration of free and fair elections. We are also considering H.R. 1280, the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act.

Unfortunately, despite its title, H.R. 1 has nothing at all to do with the peo-

ple. It is, instead, a bill about preserving the present Democrat majority. It is a bill by Democrats for Democrats. Though the majority claims this bill is about reforming our political system, the reality is that most of the changes in this bill, if enacted into law, would be to benefit the majority to the detriment of the minority.

The most egregious of these provisions are those dedicated to changing our national system of campaign finance. Now, in general, I think this is a worthy goal, but the majority's proposed solution does not make much sense. The majority is proposing to create a new federally funded campaign ATM using corporate fines, ensuring that certain candidates will receive millions of dollars just for running a campaign.

My colleagues in the majority have bemoaned the massive amount of money that has been entering into our campaign system over the past few decades, yet their proposed solution is to dump corporate dollars into the system.

In what world does this make sense?

Even Democrats know what a flawed program this is, which is why today's rule also includes a provision to allow Members of Congress to opt out of this program. Before this bill was even passed by the House, Democrats were already running from it. They should just keep running and pull this bill from the floor.

Other proposed changes in this bill are just egregious. Wherever possible, the majority is attempting to impose one-size-fits-all systems from Washington onto the States. It does this with a one-size-fits-all voter registration system, including forcing States to provide same-day voter registration whether they want to or not.

It takes away the power of the States to choose how to redistrict, forcing them to adopt Washington-imposed "independent redirecting commissions," something that less than 20 percent of the States who undertake redistricting actually do.

These provisions impede the traditional power of the States to control their own elections. As a former secretary of state and election official in my home State of Oklahoma, I find these changes to be particularly concerning.

But what is worse, H.R. 1 also includes severe restrictions on free speech and repeals the Lois Lerner rule, a rule put into place after the IRS began targeting the speech of conservative organizations in determining whether or not they would qualify for tax exempt status. If enacted into law, these provisions would reweaponize the IRS and limit the abilities of organizations, corporations, and individuals to freely exercise this most-important right guaranteed under the Constitution.

How the majority can claim that this bill is for the people when they are blatantly restricting the people's right to

free speech is beyond my understanding.

Mr. Speaker, what the majority is attempting today is egregious. Changing the national campaign finance system to benefit themselves, taking traditional powers away from the States, and restricting the right of free speech are all part of an unprecedented power grab.

I strongly urge the majority to change course, and I urge my colleagues to reject this terrible bill.

Today, we are also considering H.R. 1280, the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act. As with H.R. 1, this bill will be familiar to our returning Members, as the House passed an identical bill last summer.

Unfortunately, while I think this bill is well-intentioned, it, too, is misguided. Reforms contained in H.R. 1280 will do more harm than good. I do not doubt the majority's good intentions with this legislation.

The George Floyd Justice in Policing Act came about following the tragic events of last summer. George Floyd's death demonstrated what so many Americans know only too well, that abuses of power clearly exist and must be grappled with.

And while the overwhelming majority of law enforcement officers faithfully and bravely carry out their duties and responsibilities each day, all too often many Americans receive different treatment due to the color of their skin. Americans across the country rightly condemn this horrific and unacceptable act.

Unfortunately, rather than choosing to come together to legislate in a bipartisan manner, the majority chose to take the exact opposite course last summer, and we are once again considering the same flawed and deeply partisan bill we considered then and that the Senate failed to take up. I believe this bill will face the same result, should the House pass it again this week.

During the last Congress, when the Judiciary Committee met to mark up this bill, the majority completely shut out Republicans from the process. Republicans made good-faith attempts to work with the Democrats to find common ground on needed reforms, yet every single one of these attempts were rejected.

This year, the majority has not even dignified to bring this bill to a markup in the Judiciary Committee, and, once again, the majority has shut Republicans out of the process.

This is no way to legislate on an issue that is this important, Mr. Speaker. Republicans and Democrats alike agree that reforms are necessary. We all watched the tragedy of George Floyd unfold last summer and we all watched the resulting protests. We all agree that action is necessary. But rather than working together in the best interest of the American people, the majority is once again telling Republicans that they can only have a

Hobson's choice. They can take the Democrats' bill or they can take the Democrats' bill with no other options.

But I, along with my fellow Republicans, reject that idea. We fully recognize the critical need for reform. My colleagues, both in the House and in the Senate, have put together our own package, the JUSTICE Act, filled with bipartisan reforms that could pass both the House and the Senate and be signed into law quickly. These reforms include critical measures, like providing funding for body cameras for police officers, requiring deescalation procedures, and banning choke holds.

My colleague, Representative STAUBER, offered this as an amendment at the Rules Committee earlier today, but, once again, the majority chose to shut out Republicans and refused to make this amendment in order.

That is a sad state of affairs, Mr. Speaker, but the real losers here are the American people. This is an issue we can and should cooperate on. I urge my colleagues in the majority to rethink the path they are on. On an issue that is this important and this critical to the American people, the very best thing we can do is work together. And with a reduced majority, I think that would actually be good political advice for my friends.

We can work on bipartisan reforms together and we can produce consensus legislation that has the buy-in of Members on both sides. Unfortunately, the majority has once again chosen the opposite path: Partisan bills filled with provisions that do not reflect the best interest or consensus of the country.

We can do better than that, Mr. Speaker. The American people deserve better.

Mr. Speaker, I urge opposition to this rule and the underlying legislation, and I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, just a brief comment. As much as it pains me, because I have nothing but incredible admiration and respect for my distinguished colleague, the gentleman from Oklahoma, but when it comes to the question of voting in the United States, the fact is that States right now are working—many of them overtime—to restrict ballot access. That is why it is necessary for the Congress to step forward, as is given us, the power in the Constitution, to make sure that we pass laws that fulfill the dream of voter access for all Americans.

I do also note that I think it would be much easier for us to believe that there is good faith on the other side of the aisle to negotiate some of these items and to perhaps reach compromise, but I find it hard to believe—and I stated this in the Rules Committee—given what happened over the last several months, that we would be in this position, that there is any ability to have a belief in good faith.

It is hard to imagine 60 lawsuits were brought against decisions made by

States—not the Federal Government, but States—on the electoral college. Two-thirds of the members of the House Republican Conference—two-thirds—objected to the results of the electoral college, and, in many cases, States that had Republican leadership and Republicans serving as secretaries of state or as elections commissioners.

So I would suggest that since—for the first time since 1800, when John Adams turned over the keys to the White House to President Jefferson and we observed the first peaceful transfer of power from one party to another, that since that foundational moment in American history over two centuries ago, this is the first time that people in this House have objected so strenuously and systematically to the results of the free and fair election of the American people.

So we are for the people. We want to continue to expand ballot access, and we want nothing more than those wishes of the American public to be respected by their elected officials.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from California (Ms. LOFGREN), the chair of the Committee on House Administration.

Ms. LOFGREN. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding. Our democracy is in urgent need of repair. The American people deserve a transparent, inclusive, and healthy democracy, and H.R. 1 will get us there.

It is transformational, a once-in-a-generation, pro-democracy, anticorruption reform package. It is composed of comprehensive policies for eliminating structural and legal barriers to voting, ending the dominance of big money in our campaign finance reforms, and implementing real government ethics and accountability reforms.

With this landmark bill, we take a giant leap toward ensuring our Republic is an authentic and inclusive representative democracy, and ensuring the voices of everyday Americans are no longer drowned out by those of wealthy special interests.

□ 1945

Article I, Section 4 says this:

“The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations.”

Mr. Speaker, that is what we are doing here. As the gentleman has said, we had a huge turnout in the 2020 election, despite efforts by some to suppress turnout. Now, we see legislatures all over the country trying to put barriers in place so the American people will not be able to exercise their franchise. That is simply wrong. We should look to our constitutional obligation to make sure that every American has the capacity to vote.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. RESCHENTHALER), my good friend, also a member of the Committee on Rules.

Mr. RESCHENTHALER. Mr. Speaker, I thank Ranking Member COLE for yielding me the time.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1, which should more appropriately be titled, the for the politicians act, is nothing more than a top-down Federal power grab that nationalizes our elections and empowers the Democratic party to permanently hold on to their majority.

Article I, Section 4 of the U.S. Constitution gives States the primary role in establishing election law and in administering elections.

H.R. 1 upends this constitutional balance by forcing States to permanently expand mail-in voting, legalize ballot harvesting, and disregard voter ID laws. Even more alarming, this bill allows for the first-ever Federal funding of campaigns, creating a 6 to 1 government match to small-dollar donors. This means that for every \$200 donated, the Federal Government would contribute \$1,200. Additionally, certain voters will be given publicly funded vouchers to donate to candidates of their choice.

H.R. 1 also stifles free speech and empowers President Biden's IRS to target conservative organizations and deny them their tax-exempt status.

Last, but certainly not least, H.R. 1 increases vulnerability for foreign election interference at a time when we should be increasingly more vigilant about hostile regimes seeking to undermine our democracy.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote “no” on the rule and “no” on H.R. 1.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Oregon (Mr. BLUMENAUER).

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the gentleman's courtesy.

Mr. Speaker, H.R. 1 is the most significant democracy reform package in a generation. It will make it easier to vote—regardless of income, ability, geography, or race; ends the domination of big money in politics; and enacts tougher ethics standards to ensure that public officials actually work for the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I am particularly proud of three provisions that I helped incorporate into this bill:

Bringing the Oregon vote-by-mail model nationwide;

Paving the way for all States to offer vote-by-mail and early voting;

And automatic voter registration for individuals interacting with State agencies.

Mr. Speaker, this is personal for me. I started my political career as a college student, testifying before the Senate Judiciary Committee on the constitutional amendment to lower the voting age. I spent 2 years of my life working in Oregon on that and on the national campaign. Subsequently, I was on a national commission from the Ford Foundation, the National League of Women Voters, and the Civic League to deal with how we were to reform the election process to make it more uniform and easier for the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I was proud of that work, but I am a little embarrassed that that was four decades ago and we are still talking about the need for those reforms. And as my colleagues have mentioned, there are people right now in various State legislatures that are actively continuing a process of making it hard for Americans to vote. This is embarrassing. This isn't just a matter of what happened with civil rights, this has been refined as a high art to be able to gerrymander people into unrepresentative patterns that undercuts the ability of politicians selecting their voters, rather than people selecting their politicians.

Mr. Speaker, I have been pained by the lies that have been made about mail-in voting. I am the first Member of the House of Representatives to be elected as a result of a mail-in ballot. We pioneered that in 1996, and we have continued to pioneer that effort. And it is secure, it is convenient, it saves money for local government. It allows people to process this in their own home, in their own time, in their own way. In an era of the pandemic, it provides health—keeping older poll workers from being exposed.

The notion that somehow this is a problem that justified some of the outrageous statements and behavior, defies description.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman from Oregon an additional 30 seconds.

Mr. BLUMENAUER. Mr. Speaker, I am pained with this misrepresentation that the President of the United States would denigrate mail-in balloting while he, in fact, does it. This has been done by Republicans and Democrats alike. It is secure. It is safe. And it helps the American people.

Mr. Speaker, I strongly urge approval of H.R. 1 and rejection of the bogus claims about the problems alleged with mail-in ballots. It is the most secure. It is the most effective. And it is one that I think the public deserves.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois (Mr. RODNEY DAVIS), my very good friend, and the distinguished ranking member of the Committee on House Administration.

Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I thank Ranking Member COLE and the Committee on Rules. It was a fun day up there for a few hours.

This nearly 800-page bill that, if signed into law, would impact millions of Americans' right to vote and to participate in the political process, was introduced on January 4 of this year. And the first and only hearing on H.R. 1 was held just 4 days ago, in the smallest committee in Congress.

Democrats on the Committee on House Administration also decided a markup of this bill wasn't needed, despite the fact that both the bill itself and the membership of our committee have changed since last Congress. This

is especially concerning since Democrats changed House floor rules this Congress to weaken the MTR, making committees the only real opportunity for the minority to provide an alternative. But now, they are not even doing that. They are not even holding a markup on this major elections bill.

This bill was rushed. And I guarantee most of my colleagues supporting this bill have no idea how this bill would really impact elections or political speech. But I bet they do know that if this bill were to become law, they would get a lot more funds for their own campaigns through the public financing provision.

H.R. 1, the for the politicians act, includes hundreds of pages of mandates on States and local election administrators. At the only hearing Congress has held on this massive bill, the minority's witness was the only person on the panel with experience in actually running elections. And he told this committee that it would be unworkable in States like his.

Mr. Speaker, we should be reviewing the issues that we saw during the 2020 election cycle and helping States develop a better process. Simply mandating how States run their elections is not only unconstitutional, but it will lead to chaos and confusion for voters.

The for the politicians act creates a first-ever fund to publicly finance our own congressional campaigns by providing corporate money, the first corporate dollars allowed into individual Members of Congress' campaigns since 1907, laundered through the Federal Government and into Members of Congress' own campaigns.

Provisions in this bill also attack free speech protections under the First Amendment. We did not have any hearings on the impact of changing the current bipartisan balance of the Federal Election Commission to a partisan makeup or the effect that a "speech czar" will have on people's ability to participate in the political process.

Mr. Speaker, this bill is terrible. This bill doesn't address the important issues that deserve hearings. Any bill to fundamentally change our elections or restrict our freedom of speech needs—at the very least—to go through regular order. The American people deserve to know what is in this bill and the real-life impact it will have on them.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "no" vote on the rule and on the underlying bill, and I figure my time has expired since you have the gavel.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I appreciate my colleague from Illinois, and I may not agree with him very much on this subject. But I really disagree if he thinks the Committee on Rules today was fun. He must be a heck of a cheap date.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentlewoman from Pennsylvania (Ms. SCANLON), my good friend, and distinguished colleague from the Committee on Rules.

Ms. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, I thank the gentleman for yielding me time.

Mr. Speaker, 20 years ago, I began volunteering to provide election protection services to voters after I saw political operatives try to block Swarthmore College students from voting by posting signs around their campus saying that they could not legally vote where they attended college. That was a lie. But we had to get a court order to take the signs down.

Fast forward almost 20 years, and Haverford College students and their neighbors had to wage a multiyear campaign to get local officials to put a polling place on campus. The existing polling place was 1½ miles away, in another district entirely, and was inconvenient for students—most of whom had no cars—and the majority of residents alike.

The college offered to provide free space and parking for the polling place, but students and neighbors were met with excuse after excuse. These excuses were textbook voter suppression tactics used to box out young voters from making their voices heard.

If we have learned anything from this past election, it is that when we make it more convenient for eligible voters to vote, they do.

That is why I am offering an amendment to H.R. 1 that requires States which offer early voting to make it available to polling places serving college campuses. It is high time we make our democracy, our elections, accessible to the generations who will inherit the world that we are legislating about.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to support the rule, to support my amendment, and to support final passage of H.R. 1.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, my friend and I disagree on the two pieces of legislation today, but we absolutely agree that the Committee on Rules' meeting was not fun.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentlewoman from Georgia (Mrs. GREENE), my friend.

Mrs. GREENE of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I rise in opposition today against H.R. 1280. This bill is nothing more than a get-cops-killed campaign. It sends one clear message: Democrats hate law enforcement.

This bill does not bring justice to victims. It just takes revenge on all of the men and women in uniform. Meanwhile, Speaker PELOSI is surrounded by an army of taxpayer-funded law enforcement 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

This bill disarms cops and opens them to frivolous lawsuits by lawyers representing criminals who got their feelings hurt simply because they broke the law and got arrested.

Speaker PELOSI is putting police on a hit list to be ambushed while on the job keeping our streets safe. So I have one message for Democrats: Shame on you.

Shame on you for using these men and women to protect your fortress

while destroying their rights and livelihoods. Don't call a cop for help if this is how you are going to treat them. You should tell them to go home. At least then, they won't have to stand guard while you dismantle everything they stand for.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Members are reminded to address their remarks to the Chair.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

□ 2000

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the distinguished gentleman from Arkansas (Mr. WESTERMAN), my very good friend and the ranking member of the House Committee on Natural Resources.

Mr. WESTERMAN. Mr. Speaker, it seems like we were just here, debating a COVID relief bill that was not about COVID relief but Democrats' special interests. Now, we are debating the rule for the so-called For the People Act, but it is not for the people but against the people, against our freedom, and against our fundamental right to vote.

H.R. 1, the Democrats' plan to nationalize elections, stack the deck in their favor, and pad their campaign accounts with corporate money laundered through the IRS, is exactly what this country does not need.

What we do need are States carrying out Federal elections with integrity and transparency, as the Constitution dictates. We need American voters to have confidence in the voting process.

That is what my amendment was designed to do. Mr. Speaker, while leaving the details and specifics of elections to the States, my amendment would create two simple standards to promote integrity and transparency. My amendment would provide standards and best practices for postelection audits and would be published online by each State within 30 days after the election. My amendment would require States to attest to the security and accuracy of their voter ID requirements and maintenance of voter registration lists.

While H.R. 1 actually forbids voter ID laws, Mr. Speaker, you have to have an ID to buy tobacco and alcohol in this country. What is the problem with having to identify who you are to vote?

Two simple provisions to promote integrity and transparency, but my colleagues across the aisle must not be here for integrity, transparency, and improving voter confidence in our elections because they wouldn't even make my amendment in order.

Mr. Speaker, since we can't have a debate in committee or here on the floor, I will file the Voter ID Act, and then maybe my friends can explain to the American people why they are opposed to election integrity and transparency and what is wrong with having to verify the identification of voters.

Mr. Speaker, I urge a "no" vote on the rule and the underlying bill.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I do want to again just note, although it has been said ad nauseam for the last several months, that while we clearly respect States' roles in these elections and that it is the States who run elections and organize them, we do have the power in the Congress given to us in the Constitution. But more importantly, this year, while the voters in Georgia, Pennsylvania, and Arizona cast ballots in free and fair and open elections, and those were certified repeatedly despite an onslaught of lawsuits brought by the former President and his advocates, all of which were denied going all the way up to the Supreme Court, our colleagues didn't respect those States' elections even though they were certified and even though, as we all met on what will be one of the darkest days in American history on January 6 to accept and certify those results given to us by the States, my colleagues and friends objected to them.

I am not sure what that says about their respect for State elections since they didn't respect the results of those elections, in many cases run by Republicans in their respective States.

Mr. Speaker, I must say I find this a most curious discussion. If we are not going to abide by the results of elections, and if we are not going to trust those various States to submit elections unless they agree with the outcome that we want, why we would be arguing so strenuously for the continuation of State control and no involvement by the Federal Government, despite the fact that the Constitution clearly vests that power here in the Congress?

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, just quickly to my friend from New York, I wasn't here, and he wasn't here, but our friends thought to challenge in this Chamber the election in 2001, after 2000. I was here in 2004 when they challenged a State and demanded a recount. Then, I was here in 2017 when my friends on the other side sought to challenge 10 different States. So, let's not act like this is somehow unusual.

Mr. Speaker, another part of today's rule includes a provision to deem passed a correction to last week's budget reconciliation measure. Given that the majority now wishes to reopen last week's reconciliation, it is certainly appropriate to further amend that resolution to correct one of the more egregious provisions in it.

If we defeat the previous question, I will offer an amendment to the rule to immediately adopt H. Res. 178, an engrossment correction to strike funding in the budget reconciliation bill for the Pelosi subway tunnel in California and instead direct the \$140 million to support mental health and suicide prevention in States where children do not have the option of in-person instruction in school.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert the text of my amendment in the RECORD, along with extraneous material, immediately prior to the vote on the previous question.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I urge a "no" vote on the previous question.

Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentlewoman from Oklahoma (Mrs. BICE), my good friend, for further explanation of the amendment.

Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, if we defeat the previous question today, we will call up a resolution that I introduced, H. Res. 178, which would instruct the House Clerk to modify the text of H.R. 1319, the American Rescue Plan Act, to direct \$140 million from Speaker PELOSI's pork subway project and to instead put those funds toward critical mental health services for the Nation's children who have continued to suffer in isolation during the COVID-19 pandemic.

My resolution would ensure that mental health and suicide prevention services are provided in States where children do not have the option of in-person instruction in school, as isolation has been a major driver of mental health impacts on our Nation's kids.

Mr. Speaker, children across this Nation have been disproportionately affected by the mental health impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic. A study by the National Institutes of Health found that social isolation has had a significant impact on America's children. Social isolation during quarantine has caused many to develop feelings of sadness, anxiety, and loneliness.

Unfortunately, a study by the American Academy of Pediatrics found that there has been an increase in suicides among children following the imposition of stay-at-home orders last year.

Another study by the Virginia Pediatrics Association found a 90 percent rise in cases among children involving depression, anxiety, and academic struggles.

Mr. Speaker, there is hope. The CDC recently released new guidelines that recommend students return to in-person instruction where it can be done safely. Dr. Anthony Fauci himself has backed these new guidelines and has spoken in support of getting our Nation's kids back in school.

The feelings of social isolation felt by so many children today can be quickly alleviated by reopening our schools. In areas of the country where reopenings are not happening, my resolution would provide \$140 million to bolster mental healthcare for these affected children. I think we can all agree that the mental health impacts on our children should be swiftly addressed on a bipartisan basis.

Mr. Speaker, let me state again that America's children deserve the very best. Let's defeat the previous question today so that we can provide needed relief and critical mental health services

to children who are suffering across the Nation.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to vote to defeat the previous question.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, as I indicated when I began my comments this evening, I have nothing but the greatest admiration and respect for the distinguished ranking member of the Rules Committee.

I don't want to be argumentative, but I would note that I think there is a significant and substantial difference between a symbolic objection made by one or two Members to the electoral college results of a single State versus the objection of 140 Members of this House, particularly as it follows a violent, unprecedented attack on what I consider the sacred cathedral of democracy, the United States Capitol.

Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the balance of my time.

Mr. Speaker, obviously, I oppose the rule. The majority is proposing two significant pieces of legislation today that are, unfortunately, both deeply partisan. In neither case has the majority allowed Republicans to be involved in the process of legislating.

Mr. Speaker, on H.R. 1, the majority is proposing a deeply troubling takeover of election practices that will benefit only Democrats. The bill will take away the traditional powers of the States to run their own elections as they see fit, imposing a one-size-fits-all regime from Washington.

It dumps huge amounts of corporate money into the campaign finance system, particularly benefitting certain candidates. It imposes severe restrictions on free speech that are anathema to a free and fair election.

On H.R. 1280, the majority is once again seeking to pass the same flawed police reform bill it passed last Congress.

Mr. Speaker, we had a real opportunity here for both Democrats and Republicans to work together to pass real reforms for the American people. Instead of taking "yes" for an answer, the majority is instead seeking to impose a deeply partisan bill that will not fix the problems or help heal the American people.

Mr. Speaker, we deserve better than that. The American people are best served when their Representatives in Congress can come together and work in a bipartisan manner. One side attempting to impose partisan legislation on the country does us all a disservice.

Mr. Speaker, I urge my colleagues to rethink this path, reject both of these bills, and return to the negotiating table and work with Republicans for a brighter future for all Americans.

Mr. Speaker, I mean this with all sincerity. There is a great gap between us on H.R. 1. We just simply look at this matter differently. I think it is egregious

partisan overreach. On H.R. 1280, there really is an opportunity for bipartisan cooperation. The JUSTICE Act that Mr. STAUBER filed last year and presented today as an amendment has a great deal in common with some of the objectives I know my friends want to achieve on their side of the aisle.

Mr. Speaker, in an almost evenly divided House and an evenly divided Senate that still has the filibuster, you can't do things by reconciliation every day. Most days, to get much done, it is going to require bipartisan cooperation.

We often say that never happens. The reality is it happens a lot more than people acknowledge. Five times last year we came together as Republicans and Democrats and passed COVID relief packages that made a big difference in this country. We also passed the spending bill on a bipartisan basis that funded the government for this entire fiscal year. We did that in the middle of a Presidential election year that was extraordinarily divisive.

Mr. Speaker, we can work together. I would ask my friends to rethink the course of the reconciliation bill and now these two pieces of legislation and start thinking about where we can actually get things done. I think the George Floyd bill, H.R. 1280, is one of those places. I also think the appropriations process can be one of those places. We can probably even find some common ground on some of the electoral issues, although personally, in my view, H.R. 1 is a very flawed piece of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I want to thank my friend from New York for the debate and tell him that, despite our disagreements on these two pieces of legislation, I look forward to working with him. I don't think either of these are likely to get through the United States Senate. I do think we can get a product back from the United States Senate that both of us might be able to vote for, in terms of police justice and overhaul. We will wait and see what happens with H.R. 1. I am less optimistic we will ever see it again, but I am happy to say good-bye to it out of this Chamber.

Mr. Speaker, I urge rejection of the rule and I urge rejection of both underlying pieces of legislation.

Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself such time as I may consume.

Mr. Speaker, I appreciate very much, as always, the thoughtful comments by my colleague and friend, the distinguished gentleman from Oklahoma (Mr. COLE).

Mr. Speaker, as it relates to the question of matters before us here, we do have significant differences in how we view access to the ballot.

I would note that, historically, parties change. They evolve. Typically, because this is in keeping with American democracy, we evolve to reflect

the needs and concerns and wishes and results of American elections and their expression of the will of the people of this country.

Mr. Speaker, what I find troubling right now is that friends across the aisle seem to be focused not so much on learning the lessons given to us by those voters, by the American public, as expressed in the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

But instead, conscientious, by-design work to limit those who would want access to the ballot so that they can choose the voters, as opposed to the other way around—disenfranchising those, and setting up barriers, as we see happening in State capitals across the country, is troubling indeed. And, I think, it demonstrates the clear division between the two parties on this particular issue.

□ 2015

We seek, and we will always seek, to expand access to make sure that every single American, every single citizen who wants to participate in our democracy has the right, because that is how we end up with a better America, and we fulfill the promise of moving toward a more perfect Union.

Mr. Speaker, I thank all of my colleagues for their words in support of the rule before us today. I urge a "yes" vote on the rule and a "yes" vote on the previous question.

The material previously referred to by Mr. COLE is as follows:

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 179

At the end of the resolution, add the following:

SEC. 7. House Resolution 178 is hereby adopted.

Mr. MORELLE. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the balance of my time, and I move the previous question on the resolution.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on ordering the previous question on the resolution.

The question was taken; and the Speaker pro tempore announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. COLE. Mr. Speaker, on that I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 3(s) of House Resolution 8, the yeas and nays are ordered.

The vote was taken by electronic device, and there were—yeas 220, nays 201, not voting 10, as follows:

[Roll No. 50]

YEAS—220

Adams	Boyle, Brendan	Cicilline
Aguilar	F.	Clark (MA)
Allred	Brown	Clarke (NY)
Auchincloss	Brownley	Cleaver
Axne	Bush	Clyburn
Barragán	Bustos	Cohen
Bass	Butterfield	Connolly
Beatty	Carbajal	Cooper
Bera	Cárdenas	Correa
Beyer	Carson	Costa
Bishop (GA)	Cartwright	Courtney
Blumenauer	Case	Craig
Blunt Rochester	Casten	Crist
Bonamici	Castor (FL)	Crow
Bourdeaux	Castro (TX)	Cuellar
Bowman	Chu	Davids (KS)

[illegible]

Fleischmann	Keller	Reschenthaler
Fortenberry	Kelly (MS)	Rice (SC)
Fox	Kelly (PA)	Rodgers (WA)
Franklin, C.	Kim (CA)	Rogers (AL)
Scott	Kind	Rogers (KY)
Fulcher	Kinzing	Rose
Gaetz	Kustoff	Rosendale
Gallagher	LaHood	Rouzer
Garbarino	LaMalfa	Roy
Garcia (CA)	Lamborn	Rutherford
Gibbs	Latta	Salazar
Jimenez	LaTurner	Scalise
Gohmert	Lesko	Schweikert
Golden	Long	Scott, Austin
Gonzales, Tony	Lucas	Simpson
Gonzalez (OH)	Luetkemeyer	Smith (MO)
Good (VA)	Mace	Smith (NE)
Gooden (TX)	Malliotakis	Smith (NJ)
Gosar	Mann	Smucker
Granger	Massie	Spartz
Graves (LA)	Mast	Staub
Green (TN)	McCarthy	Steel
Greene (GA)	McCaul	Stefanik
Griffith	McClain	Steil
Grothman	McClintock	Steube
Guest	McHenry	Stewart
Guthrie	McKinley	Stivers
Hagedorn	Meijer	Taylor
Harris	Meuser	Tenney
Harshbarger	Miller (IL)	Thompson (PA)
Hartzler	Miller (WV)	Tiffany
Hern	Miller-Meeks	Timmons
Herrell	Moolenaar	Turner
Herrera Beutler	Mooney	Upton
Hice (GA)	Moore (AL)	Valadao
Higgins (LA)	Moore (UT)	Van Drew
Hill	Mullin	Van Dine
Hinson	Murphy (NC)	Wagner
Hollingsworth	Nehls	Walberg
Hudson	Newhouse	Walorski
Huizenga	Norman	Waltz
Issa	Nunes	Weber (TX)
Jackson	Obernolte	Webster (FL)
Jacobs (NY)	Owens	Wenstrup
Johnson (LA)	Palazzo	Westerman
Johnson (OH)	Palmer	Williams (TX)
Johnson (SD)	Pence	Wilson (SC)
Jordan	Perry	Womack
Joyce (OH)	Pfuger	Zeldin
Joyce (PA)	Posey	
Katko	Reed	

NOT VOTING—6

Crenshaw	Loudermilk	Wittman
Graves (MO)	Sessions	Young

□ 2151

So the resolution was agreed to.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. MCGOVERN. Mr. Speaker, I was unavoidably absent on Monday, March 1, 2021.

On the Motion on Ordering the Previous Question on the Rule, H. Res. 179, if I had been present, I would have voted YES.

On H. Res. 179, the rule Providing for consideration of H.R. 1 and H.R. 1280, if I had been present, I would have voted YES.

MEMBERS RECORDED PURSUANT TO HOUSE RESOLUTION 8, 117TH CONGRESS

Beatty (Johnson)	Granger	Lieu (Beyer)
(GA)	(Arrington)	Lowenthal
Buchanan	Grijalva (Garcia)	(Beyer)
(LaHood)	(IL)	McEachin
Cárdenas	Hastings	(Wexton)
(Gomez)	(Wasserman)	Meng (Clark)
DeSaulnier	Schultz	(MA)
(Matsui)	Higgins (NY)	Moore (WI)
DesJarlais	(Kildee)	(Beyer)
(Fleischmann)	Horsford (Kildee)	Moulton
Deutch (Rice)	Huffman	(Trahan)
(NY)	(McNerney)	Mrvan (Kelly)
Frankel, Lois	Katko (Stefanik)	(IL)
(Clark (MA))	Kind (Connolly)	Nadler (Jeffries)
Fudge (Kaptur)	Kirkpatrick	Napolitano
Gaetz (McHenry)	(Stanton)	(Correa)
Gonzalez,	Langevin	Neguse
(Lynch)	(Lynch)	(Perlmutter)
Vicente	Lawson (FL)	Norman (Rice)
(Gomez)	(Evans)	(SC)

Palazzo	Rodgers (WA)	Thompson (MS)
(Fleischmann)	(Herrera)	(Butterfield)
Payne	Beutler	Timmons (Green)
(Wasserman)	Roybal-Allard	(TN)
Schultz	(Escobar)	Vargas (Correa)
Pingree (Kuster)	Ruiz (Aguilar)	Watson Coleman
Reed (Arrington)	Rush	(Pallone)
	(Underwood)	Wilson (FL)
	Speier (Scanlon)	(Hayes)

DIRECTING THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO MAKE A CORRECTION IN THE ENGROSSMENT OF H.R. 1319

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 6(a) of House Resolution 179, H. Res. 176 is hereby adopted.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 176

Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Representatives shall, in the engrossment of the bill H.R. 1319, make the following corrections:

(1) Strike section 2103 and redesignate section 2104 as section 2103 (and amend the table of contents in section 2 accordingly).

(2) Strike paragraph (5) in section 2401(a).

(3) Redesignate paragraphs (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), and (11) in section 2401(a) as paragraphs (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), and (10), respectively.

(4) In paragraph (7) of section 2401(a), as redesignated by paragraph (3), strike “paragraphs (5), (6), (7), and (9)” and insert “paragraphs (5), (6), and (8)”.

(5) In paragraph (8) of section 2401(a), as so redesignated, strike “paragraph (6)(C)” and insert “paragraph (5)(C)”.

(6) Strike paragraph (5) in section 9501(a).

(7) Redesignate paragraphs (6), (7), (8), (9), (10), and (11) of section 9501(a) as paragraphs (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), and (10), respectively.

(8) In paragraph (7) of section 9501(a), as redesignated by paragraph (7), strike “paragraphs (5), (6), (7), and (9)” and insert “paragraphs (5), (6), and (8)”.

(9) In paragraph (8) of section 9501(a), as so redesignated, strike “paragraph (6)(C)” and insert “paragraph (5)(C)”.

AUTHORIZING CANDIDATES FOR ELECTION TO THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO FILE STATEMENTS WITH THE CLERK REGARDING THE INTENTION TO PARTICIPATE OR NOT PARTICIPATE IN THE SMALL DONOR FINANCING SYSTEM FOR SUCH ELECTIONS UNDER TITLE V OF THE FEDERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN ACT OF 1971.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to section 6(b) of House Resolution 179, H. Res. 177 is hereby adopted.

The text of the resolution is as follows:

H. RES. 177

Resolved,
SECTION 1. AUTHORIZATION OF FILING OF STATEMENTS REGARDING INTENT TO PARTICIPATE OR NOT PARTICIPATE IN SMALL DONOR FINANCING SYSTEM FOR HOUSE CANDIDATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—At the time a candidate for nomination or election for the office of Member of the House of Representatives files with the Clerk the report required under section 101(c) of the Ethics in Government Act of 1989, or a Member of the House of Rep-

resentatives files with the Clerk the report required under section 101(d) of such Act, the candidate or Member may file a statement indicating whether or not the candidate or Member intends to be a participating candidate under title V of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971 (as added by part 2 of subtitle B of title V of the For the People Act of 2021) with respect to the next election for such office which is held after the candidate or Member files the report and for which the small donor financing system under such title is in effect.

(b) POSTING.—The Clerk shall post on the official public website of the Office of the Clerk each statement filed under subsection (a).

(c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—This section shall apply with respect to reports filed on or after the date of the adoption of this resolution.

UNVEILING OF COLUMBIA, SOUTH CAROLINA, MONUMENT

(Mr. CLYBURN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CLYBURN. Madam Speaker, tomorrow, at noon, the city of Columbia, South Carolina, Historic Columbia, and the University of South Carolina will unveil a monument that will mark the 60th anniversary of the landmark case *Edwards v. South Carolina*.

That case resulted from the protest march of almost 200 college and high school students from across South Carolina who came to Columbia to protest segregation, discrimination, and what amounted to apartheid.

Madam Speaker, 192 or 193 of us were arrested on that day, and 189 were convicted. Two years later, the Supreme Court of the United States overturned those convictions in this historic and landmark case against South Carolina, which rendered an end to any State passing laws to subject protest marchers to anything but what they were.

Madam Speaker, tomorrow, I will submit a full statement, thanking those for doing so.

CELEBRATING 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF MOSES LAKE BAPTIST CHURCH

(Mr. NEWHOUSE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. NEWHOUSE. Madam Speaker, today, I rise to celebrate the 10th anniversary of Moses Lake Baptist Church and to sincerely thank them for their contributions to the Moses Lake community.

Madam Speaker, central Washingtonians are people of deep and sincere faith. We know firsthand that churches and faith-based organizations like the Moses Lake Baptist Church are fundamental to the well-being and very fiber of our local communities.

From performing acts of service, to ensuring the spiritual and emotional health of their congregants, particularly during the challenging times of the past year, Moses Lake Baptist Church goes above and beyond to deliver the Word of God to individuals

and families throughout central Washington.

Madam Speaker, I have personally experienced the kindness and prayers of the leadership, including Pastor Dennis Fountain and the congregation at the church. I know firsthand how they spread the message of love through God's teachings.

Madam Speaker, as we celebrate 10 years of faithful service, I extend my congratulations to Moses Lake Baptist Church and wish them many more decades of blessing our community.

SUPPORT COVID-19 HOSPITAL LOAN CONVERSION

(Ms. KAPTUR asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. KAPTUR. Madam Speaker, I rise to support and ask my colleagues to support the COVID-19 Hospital Loan Conversion Act, a bipartisan piece of legislation that I have introduced along with my good friend from Ohio (Mr. GIBBS).

Madam Speaker, our Nation's hospitals have invested heavily to prepare for and care for us during the coronavirus pandemic. They canceled tens of thousands of elective surgeries and nonemergency patient tests, at the government's request, to help ensure adequate hospital capacity, preserve gear and equipment, and reduce the risk of unnecessary patient spread.

Madam Speaker, this major shift has put some of America's hospitals on the brink of financial disaster. While a provider grant program that costs \$175 billion and is designed to provide support to all providers is helpful, more support is needed, especially in regions that fall well below the median household income at the national average.

Madam Speaker, this legislation will convert Medicare accelerated and advance payment loans to grants to ensure the additional financial support hospitals and other providers direly need.

Hospitals across my district have shared that in the absence of more financial support, including this assistance, it is possible they will be forced to close their significantly scaled back operations.

Madam Speaker, I ask my colleagues to support the bill, the Gibbs-Kaptur, Kaptur-Gibbs bill, to help these hospitals out.

□ 2200

RECOGNIZING JUSTICE GIORDANO

(Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania. Madam Speaker, I rise today to recognize Miss Justice Giordano from Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

Justice, a 17-year-old junior at Portage Area High School, has been se-

lected by the Pennsylvania Chapter of Students Against Destructive Decisions to serve as an ambassador for the upcoming year.

Students Against Destructive Decisions, often referred to as SADD, is the Nation's premier youth health and safety organization. The organization's mission is to empower young people to successfully confront the risks and pressures that challenge them throughout their daily lives. Justice will play an integral role in achieving that mission and raising awareness across the Commonwealth. Most recently, Justice has shifted her focus to the dangers of vaping and electronic cigarettes.

Justice's school principal had nothing but great things to say about her. He said, "Justice is a leader among her peers, and she strives to make positive decisions while making those around her better. We are very proud of Justice here at Portage Area."

Madam Speaker, I am confident Justice's positive attitude and dedication to helping fellow students will help her excel in this exciting new role.

Congratulations, Justice.

THE TRAGIC DEATH OF GEORGE FLOYD HAS AWAKENED THE NATION

(Ms. JACKSON LEE asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Ms. JACKSON LEE. Madam Speaker, with great expectation, we expect to have the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act on the floor of the House this week.

I am joined in these special 1-minute speeches by Congressman BOWMAN from New York and Congresswoman LEE from California. On behalf of the Congressional Black Caucus, we are here to say that the tragic death of George Floyd has awakened the Nation and the world to the gross injustice that too many African Americans face on a daily basis.

Eight minutes and 46 seconds, and the world stood up. New Zealand and London, around the world, they all said, enough is enough.

This legislation will now have qualified immunity reform, pattern and practice investigations, the idea of a national police misconduct registry, the Law Enforcement Trust and Integrity Act banning choke holds, banning no-knock drug warrants.

It will be a new day in the relationship between police and community. Crisis units because police do not want to be social workers. We know there are officers who believe in protect and serve. At the same time, we know the Nation does not want police misconduct.

Let's work together, pass this legislation, and let it be signed by the President of the United States. I thank the Congressional Black Caucus for its leadership. The world is watching us this week.

RECOGNIZING THE SERVICE OF AMBASSADOR DAVID M. FRIEDMAN

(Mr. HILL asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. HILL. Madam Speaker, I rise today to give thanks for the service of David M. Friedman, recently our Ambassador from the United States to Israel.

As Ambassador, Mr. Friedman strengthened our bond with Israel, took our partnership to new heights, secured peaceful relationships for Israel in the Middle East, and was influential in moving the U.S. Embassy to Jerusalem.

Through his diligent work, Mr. Friedman set in motion the peaceful resolution of Israel-Arab conflicts. His hard work and service set the standard for building U.S. diplomatic relationships, and earned him a well-deserved nomination for the Nobel Peace Prize.

I would like to thank Ambassador Friedman for his service, and wish him success in his future endeavors.

TRANSFORMING POLICE AND HOLDING BAD ACTORS ACCOUNTABLE

(Ms. LEE of California asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend her remarks.)

Ms. LEE of California. Madam Speaker, tonight, I stand with my Congressional Black Caucus members, Congresswoman SHEILA JACKSON LEE and Congressman JAMAAL BOWMAN, to call attention to the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act, which recognizes that, in order to transform policing, we must hold bad actors accountable while working to prevent instances of brutality and misconduct.

As a mother and a grandmother of Black men and boys, these issues are really personal to me and my family and countless other families who face excessive force from law enforcement each and every day. This bill will address racial profiling, create a use-of-force database, improve transparency with a national police misconduct database, ban no-knock warrants and choke holds, end qualified immunity—nobody is above the law—and will limit the transfer of military-grade equipment to State and local law enforcement.

We stand with the American people to turn this moment of agony into one of action, as we honor Mr. George Floyd's life and the lives of all those killed by police brutality. We will continue working with the millions of Americans marching and demanding action, and we will not stop until this legislation becomes law.

As an original cosponsor of this bill, I urge us to take this opportunity to honor the lives of all police misconduct victims by preventing future cases from occurring.

HONORING THE AMERICAN RED CROSS

(Mr. CARTER of Georgia asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. CARTER of Georgia. Madam Speaker, I rise today to honor the American Red Cross for celebrating 140 years of service.

Since their founding by Clara Barton in 1881, the American Red Cross has been paramount in preventing and alleviating human suffering in the face of emergencies.

As an organization, they aspire to turn compassion into action so that countless individuals affected by disaster receive care, shelter, and hope. They are part of the world's largest volunteer network found in nearly 200 countries. The American Red Cross developed the first nationwide civilian blood program in the 1940s, and they still provide more than 40 percent of the blood products in this country.

As we continue to navigate this health crisis, they remain steadfast in their commitment to delivering much-needed services to communities across the Nation. I am extremely grateful for the work the American Red Cross has done to uplift those in need.

A LIFETIME OF DEALING WITH POLICE BRUTALITY AND POLICE MISCONDUCT

(Mr. BOWMAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. BOWMAN. Madam Speaker, I rise proudly in support of the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act, along with my colleagues, Congresswoman JACKSON LEE and Congresswoman BARBARA LEE.

Unfortunately, I have had a lifetime of dealing with police brutality and police misconduct. It first happened when I was 11 years old. I was simply horseplaying with some of my friends in my neighborhood when the police approached us and asked us to keep it down. Because we had the audacity to ask a follow-up question, I was grabbed on my arm, I was thrown against the wall, and I was thrown to the ground, handcuffed, and night-sticked in the back.

Unfortunately, this was the first time, but not the last time. I have been taken out of my car and handcuffed, taken to jail and released without seeing a judge. Unfortunately, this is the norm for too many African Americans and too many poor people across this country.

So I ask my colleagues on both sides of the aisle to support the George Floyd Justice in Policing Act so that we can finally have justice and, most importantly, accountability across this country. Those who serve us in law enforcement are not above the law.

PUBLICATION OF COMMITTEE RULES

RULES OF THE COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR FOR THE 117TH CONGRESS

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION AND LABOR, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Washington, DC, March 1, 2021.

Hon. NANCY PELOSI,

Speaker, House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MADAM SPEAKER: Pursuant to clause (2) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I hereby submit the Rules of the Committee on Education and Labor for the 117th Congress for publication in the Congressional Record. These Committee Rules were adopted in an open meeting of the Committee on February 8, 2021, by voice vote.

Thank you for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

ROBERT C. "BOBBY" SCOTT,
Chairman.

RULE 1. REGULAR, ADDITIONAL, AND SPECIAL MEETINGS

(a) Regular meetings of the Committee shall be held on the second Wednesday of each month at 10:00 a.m., while the House is in session. The Committee shall meet for the consideration of a bill or resolution pending before the Committee or the transaction of other committee business on regular meeting days fixed by the Committee if notice is given in accordance with clause 2(g)(3) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(b) The Chair may call and convene, as he or she considers necessary, additional meetings of the Committee for the consideration of any bill or resolution pending before the Committee or for the conduct of other Committee business.

(c) If at least three members of the Committee desire that a special meeting of the Committee be called by the Chair, those members may file with the clerk of the Committee their written request to the Chair for that special meeting. Immediately upon the filing of the request, the staff director of the Committee shall notify the Chair of the filing of the request. If, within three calendar days after the filing of the request, the Chair does not call the requested special meeting to be held within seven calendar days after the filing of the request, a majority of the members of the Committee may file with the clerk of the Committee their written notice that a special meeting of the Committee will be held, specifying the date and hour thereof, and the measure or matter to be considered at that special meeting. Immediately upon the filing of the notice, the staff director of the Committee shall notify all members of the Committee that such meeting will be held and inform them of its date and hour and the measure or matter to be considered. Such notice shall also be made publicly available in electronic form and shall satisfy the notice requirements in clause 2(g)(3)(A)(ii) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. The Committee shall meet on that date and hour and only the measure or matter specified in that notice may be considered at that special meeting.

(d) Legislative meetings of the Committee and its subcommittees shall be open to the public, including radio, television, and still photography coverage, unless such meetings are closed pursuant to the requirements of the Rules of the House of Representatives. No business meeting of the Committee, other than regularly scheduled meetings, may be held without each member being given reasonable notice.

(e) The Chair of the Committee or of a subcommittee, as appropriate, shall preside at meetings or hearings. In the absence of the Chair of the Committee or of a subcommittee, members shall preside as provided in clause 2(d) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. No person other than a Member of Congress or Congressional staff may walk in, stand in, or be seated at the rostrum area during a meeting or hearing of the Committee or subcommittee unless authorized by the Chair.

RULE 2. DECORUM

The Chair shall enforce decorum including with regard to actions that impact the health and safety of Members and staff and anyone else present.

RULE 3. STANDING SUBCOMMITTEES AND JURISDICTION

(a) There shall be five standing subcommittees. In addition to conducting oversight in the area of their respective jurisdictions as required in clause 2 of Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives, each subcommittee shall have the following jurisdiction:

Subcommittee on Early Childhood, Elementary, and Secondary Education.—Education from early learning through the high school level, including but not limited to early care and education programs such as the Head Start Act and the Child Care and Development Block Grant Act, special education, and homeless and migrant education; overseas dependent schools; career and technical education; school climate and safety, including alcohol and drug abuse prevention; educational equity, including facilities; educational research and improvement, including the Institute of Education Sciences; and pre-service and in-service teacher professional development, including Title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and Title II of the Higher Education Act.

Subcommittee on Higher Education and Workforce Investment.—Education and workforce development beyond the high school level, including but not limited to higher education generally, postsecondary student assistance and employment services, and the Higher Education Act, including campus safety and climate; adult education; postsecondary career and technical education, apprenticeship programs, and workforce development, including but not limited to the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act, vocational rehabilitation, and workforce development programs from immigration fees; programs related to the arts and humanities, museum and library services, and arts and artifacts indemnity; science and technology programs; and domestic volunteer programs and national service programs, including the Corporation for National and Community Service.

Subcommittee on Workforce Protections.—Wages and hours of workers, including but not limited to the Davis-Bacon Act, the Walsh-Healey Act, the Service Contract Act, and the Fair Labor Standards Act; workers' compensation, including but not limited to the Federal Employees' Compensation Act, the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act, and the Black Lung Benefits Act; the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act; the Family and Medical Leave Act; the Worker Adjustment and Retraining Notification Act; the Employee Polygraph Protection Act of 1988; trade, international labor rights, and immigration issues as they affect employers and workers; and workers' safety and health, including but not limited to occupational safety and health, mine safety and health, and migrant and agricultural worker safety and health.

Subcommittee on Health, Employment, Labor, and Pensions.—Matters dealing with relationships between employers and employees, including but not limited to the National

Labor Relations Act, the Labor-Management Relations Act, and the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act; the Bureau of Labor Statistics; and employment-related health and retirement security, including but not limited to pension, health, other employee benefits, and the Employee Retirement Income Security Act.

Subcommittee on Civil Rights and Human Services.—Matters relating to equal employment opportunities and civil rights generally; welfare reform programs, including but not limited to work incentive programs and welfare-to-work requirements; poverty and human services programs, including but not limited to the Community Services Block Grant Act and the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program; the Native American Programs Act; school lunch and child nutrition programs; matters dealing with programs and services for the elderly, including but not limited to nutrition programs and the Older Americans Act; adolescent development programs, including but not limited to those providing for the care and treatment of certain at-risk youth such as the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act and the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act; and matters dealing with child abuse and domestic violence, including but not limited to the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act and child adoption.

(b) The majority party members of the Committee may provide for such temporary, ad hoc subcommittees as determined to be appropriate.

RULE 4. EX OFFICIO MEMBERSHIP

The Chair of the Committee and the ranking minority party member ("Ranking Member") shall be ex officio members, but not voting members, of each subcommittee to which such Chair or Ranking Member has not been assigned, and as ex officio members they shall not be counted for the purpose of constituting a quorum.

RULE 5. SUBCOMMITTEE SCHEDULING

(a) Subcommittee chair shall set meeting or hearing dates after consultation with the Chair and other subcommittee chair with a view toward avoiding simultaneous scheduling of Committee and subcommittee meetings or hearings, wherever possible. No such meetings or hearings, however, shall be held outside of Washington, D.C. without the prior authorization of the Committee Chair. Where practicable, 14 days' notice will be given of such meeting or hearing.

(b) Available dates for subcommittee meetings shall be assigned by the Chair to the subcommittees as nearly as practicable in rotation and in accordance with their workloads. As far as practicable, the Chair shall not schedule simultaneous subcommittee markups, a subcommittee markup during a full Committee markup, or any hearing during a markup.

RULE 6. SUBCOMMITTEE RULES

The rules of the Committee shall be the rules of its subcommittees.

RULE 7. SPECIAL ASSIGNMENT OF MEMBERS

To facilitate the oversight and other legislative and investigative activities of the Committee, the Chair of the Committee may, at the request of a subcommittee chair, make a temporary assignment of any member of the Committee to such subcommittee for the purpose of constituting a quorum and of enabling such member to participate in any public hearing, investigation, or study by such subcommittee to be held outside of Washington, D.C. Any member of the Committee may attend public hearings of any subcommittee and any member of the Committee may question witnesses only when they have been recognized by the Chair for that purpose.

RULE 8. HEARING PROCEDURE

(a) The Chair, in the case of hearings to be conducted by the Committee, and the appropriate subcommittee chair, in the case of hearings to be conducted by a subcommittee, shall make public announcement of the date, place, and subject matter of any hearing to be conducted on any measure or matter at least one week before the commencement of that hearing unless the Chair of the Committee, with the concurrence of the Ranking Member, determines that there is good cause to begin such hearing at an earlier date or the Committee so determines by majority vote in the presence of the number of members required under the rules of the Committee for the transaction of business. In the latter event, the Chair or the subcommittee chair, as the case may be, shall have such an announcement promptly published in the Daily Digest and made publicly available in electronic form. To the extent practicable, the Chair or the subcommittee chair shall make public announcement of the final list of witnesses scheduled to testify at least 48 hours before the commencement of the hearing. The staff director of the Committee shall promptly notify the Daily Digest Clerk of the Congressional Record as soon as practicable after such public announcement is made.

(b) Subcommittees are authorized to hold hearings, receive exhibits, hear witnesses, and report to the Committee for final action, together with such recommendations as may be agreed upon by the subcommittee.

(c) All opening statements at hearings conducted by the Committee or any subcommittee will be made part of the permanent written record. Opening statements by members may not be presented orally, unless the Chair of the Committee or any subcommittee determines that one statement from the Chair or a designee will be presented, in which case the Ranking Member or a designee may also make a statement. If a witness scheduled to testify at any hearing of the Committee or any subcommittee is a constituent of a member of the Committee or subcommittee, such member shall be entitled to briefly introduce such witness at the hearing.

(d) To the extent practicable, witnesses who are to appear before the Committee or a subcommittee shall file with the staff director of the Committee, at least 48 hours in advance of their appearance, a written statement of their proposed testimony, together with a brief summary thereof, and shall limit their oral presentation to a summary thereof. The staff director of the Committee shall promptly furnish to the staff director of the minority a copy of such testimony submitted to the Committee pursuant to this rule. The Chair of the Committee, or a member designated by the Chair, may administer oaths to witnesses.

(e) When any hearing is conducted by the Committee or any subcommittee upon any measure or matter, the minority party members on the Committee shall be entitled, upon request to the Chair by a majority of those minority party members before the completion of such hearing, to call witnesses selected by the minority to testify with respect to that measure or matter during at least one day of hearing thereon. The minority party may waive this right by calling at least one witness during a Committee hearing or subcommittee hearing.

(f) In the conduct of hearings of subcommittees sitting jointly, the rules otherwise applicable to all subcommittees shall likewise apply to joint subcommittee hearings for purposes of such shared consideration.

RULE 9. QUESTIONING OF HEARING WITNESSES

(a) Subject to clauses (b), (c), and (d), a Committee member may question hearing

witnesses only when the member has been recognized by the Chair for that purpose, and only for a five-minute period until all members present have had an opportunity to question a witness. The questioning of witnesses in both Committee and subcommittee hearings shall be initiated by the Chair, followed by the Ranking Member and all other members alternating between the majority and minority party. The Chair shall exercise discretion in determining the order in which members will be recognized. In recognizing members to question witnesses in this fashion, the Chair shall take into consideration the ratio of the majority to minority party members present and shall establish the order of recognition for questioning in such a manner as not to place the members of the majority party in a disadvantageous position.

(b) The Chair may permit a specified number of members to question a witness for longer than five minutes. The time for extended questioning of a witness under this clause shall be equal for the majority party and the minority party and may not exceed one hour in the aggregate.

(c) The Chair may permit Committee staff for the majority and the minority party members to question a witness for equal specified periods. The time for extended questioning of a witness under this clause shall be equal for the majority party and the minority party and may not exceed one hour in the aggregate.

(d) In an investigative hearing or in an executive session, the Chair's authority to extend questioning under subsection (b) and (c) of this rule shall be equal for the majority and the minority party and may not exceed one hour in the aggregate, and shall only be conducted by counsel for the majority and the minority party when authorized under subsection (c) of this rule.

RULE 10. SUBPOENA AUTHORITY

The power to authorize and issue subpoenas is delegated to the Chair of the full Committee, as provided for under clause 2(m)(3)(A)(i) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives. The Chair shall notify the Ranking Member prior to issuing any subpoena under such authority. To the extent practicable, the Chair shall consult with the Ranking Member at least 24 hours in advance of a subpoena being issued under such authority, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and federal holidays. As soon as practicable after issuing any subpoena under such authority, the Chair shall notify in writing all members of the Committee of the issuance of the subpoena.

RULE 11. DEPOSITION PROCEDURE

(a) In accordance with Section 3 of H. Res. 8, regarding deposition authority in the House of Representatives, the Chair, upon consultation with the Ranking Member, may order the taking of depositions pursuant to notice or subpoena as contemplated by this rule.

(b) The Chair or majority staff shall consult with the Ranking Member or minority staff no less than three business days before any notice or subpoena for a deposition is issued. After such consultation, all members shall receive written notice that a notice or subpoena for a deposition will be issued.

(c) A notice or subpoena issued under this rule shall specify the date, time, and place of the deposition and the method or methods by which the deposition will be recorded. Prior to testifying, a deponent shall be provided with a copy of the Committee's rules and the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(d)

(1) A deposition shall be conducted by one or more members or Committee counsel as designated by the Chair or Ranking Member.

(2) A deposition shall be taken under oath or affirmation administered by a member or a person otherwise authorized to administer oaths and affirmations.

(e) A deponent may be accompanied at a deposition by counsel to advise the deponent of the deponent's rights. Only members and Committee counsel, however, may examine the deponent. No one may be present at a deposition other than members, Committee staff designated by the Chair or Ranking Member, such individuals as may be required to administer the oath or affirmation and transcribe or record the proceedings, the deponent, and the deponent's counsel (including personal counsel and counsel for the entity employing the deponent if the scope of the deposition is expected to cover actions taken as part of the deponent's employment). Observers or counsel for other persons or entities may not attend.

(f) (1) Unless the majority, minority, and deponent agree otherwise, questions in a deposition shall be propounded in rounds, alternating between the majority and minority. A single round shall not exceed 60 minutes per side, unless the members or counsel conducting the deposition agree to a different length of questioning. In each round, a member or Committee counsel designated by the Chair shall ask questions first, and the member or Committee counsel designated by the Ranking Member shall ask questions second.

(2) Any objection made during a deposition must be stated concisely and in a non-argumentative and non-suggestive manner. Deponent may refuse to answer a question only to preserve a privilege. When the deponent has objected and refused to answer a question to preserve a privilege, the Chair may rule on any such objection after the deposition has adjourned. If the Chair overrules any such objection and thereby orders a deponent to answer any question to which a privilege objection was lodged, such ruling shall be filed with the clerk of the Committee and shall be provided to members and the deponent no less than three days before the ruling is enforced at a reconvened deposition. If a member of the Committee appeals in writing the ruling of the Chair, the appeal shall be preserved for Committee consideration. A deponent who refuses to answer a question after being directed to answer by the Chair in writing may be subject to sanction, except that no sanctions may be imposed if the ruling of the Chair is reversed on appeal. In all cases, when deposition testimony for which an objection has been made is offered for admission in evidence before the Committee, all properly lodged objections then made shall be timely and shall be considered by the Committee prior to admission in evidence before the Committee.

(g) Deposition testimony shall be transcribed by stenographic means and may also be video recorded. The clerk of the Committee shall receive the transcript and any video recording and promptly forward such to minority staff at the same time the clerk distributes such to other majority staff.

(h) The individual administering the oath shall certify on the transcript that the deponent was duly sworn. The transcriber shall certify that the transcript is a true, verbatim record of the testimony, and the transcript and any exhibits shall be filed, as shall any video recording, with the clerk of the Committee. In no case shall any video recording be considered the official transcript of a deposition or otherwise supersede the certified written transcript.

(i) After receiving the transcript, majority staff shall make available the transcript for review by the deponent or deponent's counsel. No later than ten business days thereafter, the deponent may submit suggested

changes to the Chair. Committee majority staff may direct the clerk of the Committee to note any typographical errors, including any requested by the deponent or minority staff, via an errata sheet appended to the transcript. Any proposed substantive changes, modifications, clarifications, or amendments to the deposition testimony must be submitted by the deponent as an affidavit that includes the deponent's reasons therefore. Any substantive changes, modifications, clarifications, or amendments shall be included as an appendix to the transcript, a copy of which shall be promptly forwarded to minority staff.

(j) The Chair and Ranking Member shall consult regarding the release of deposition transcript or electronic recordings. If either objects in writing to a proposed release of a deposition transcript or electronic recording or a portion thereof, the matter shall be promptly referred to the Committee for resolution.

RULE 12. QUORUMS

One-third of the members of the Committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum for taking any action other than amending Committee rules, closing a meeting from the public, reporting a measure or recommendation, or in the case of the Committee or a subcommittee authorizing a subpoena. For the enumerated actions, a majority of the Committee or subcommittee shall constitute a quorum. Any two members shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of taking testimony and receiving evidence.

RULE 13. REFERRAL OF BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND OTHER MATTERS

(a) The Chair shall consult with subcommittee chair regarding referral to the appropriate subcommittees of such bills, resolutions, and other matters that have been referred to the Committee. Once copies of a bill, resolution, or other matter are available to the Committee, the Chair shall, within three weeks of such availability, provide notice of referral, if any, to the appropriate subcommittee.

(b) Referral to a subcommittee shall not be made until three days have elapsed after written notification of such proposed referral to all subcommittee chair, at which time such proposed referral shall be made unless one or more subcommittee chair shall have given written notice to the Chair of the full Committee and to the chair of each subcommittee that he or she intends to question such proposed referral at the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Committee, or at a special meeting of the Committee called for that purpose, at which time referral shall be made by the majority members of the Committee. All bills shall be referred under this rule to the subcommittee of proper jurisdiction without regard to whether the author is or is not a member of the subcommittee. Upon a majority vote of the Committee, a bill, resolution, or other matter referred to a subcommittee in accordance with this rule may be recalled at any time for the Committee's direct consideration or for reference to another subcommittee.

(c) The Chair shall announce the date, place, and subject matter of a Committee meeting, which may not commence earlier than the third calendar day (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, or legal holidays except when the House is in session on such a day) on which members have notice thereof; but this requirement may be waived if the Chair of the Committee, with the concurrence of the Ranking Member, determines that there is good cause or the Committee so determines by majority vote in the presence of the number of members required under the rules of the Committee for the transaction of such business.

(d) When a bill or resolution is being considered by the Committee or a subcommittee, members shall provide the clerk in a timely manner a sufficient number of written copies of any amendment offered, so as to enable each member present to receive a copy thereof prior to taking action. However, if directed by the Chair or majority staff, an electronic submission to the clerk in a timely manner, in the manner prescribed by the Chair or majority staff, shall satisfy the requirement to provide the clerk in a timely manner a sufficient number of written copies of any amendment offered. A point of order may be made against any amendment not reduced to writing. A copy of each such amendment shall be maintained in the public records of the Committee or subcommittee, as the case may be.

(e) In determining the order in which amendments to a matter pending before the Committee or a subcommittee will be considered, the Chair may give priority to:

(1) The Chair's mark, and

(2) Amendments, otherwise in order, that have been filed with the Committee at least 24 hours prior to the Committee or subcommittee business meeting on said measure or matter.

(f) The Chair shall provide, in a timely manner, electronically or in paper form to the Ranking Member a copy of each report received by the Chair that is authorized by statute to be transmitted to Congress and addressed by clause 2(b) of Rule II of the Rules of the House of Representatives, unless such report has been specifically marked as already having been sent to the Ranking Member or Minority Committee staff.

(g) The Chair or majority staff shall consult with the Ranking Member or minority staff before waiving Committee consideration of a bill referred to the Committee. The Chair shall provide to the Ranking Member a copy of any Committee letter exchanged with another committee waiving Committee consideration of a bill referred to the Committee within 24 hours of issuing such a letter.

RULE 14. VOTES

(a) With respect to each roll call vote on a motion to report any bill, resolution, or matter of a public character, and on any amendment offered thereto, the total number of votes cast for and against, and the names of those members voting for and against, shall be included in the Committee report on the measure or matter.

(b) In accordance with clause 2(h)(4) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Chair of the Committee or a subcommittee is authorized to postpone further proceedings when a record vote is ordered on the question of approving a measure or matter or on adopting an amendment. Such Chair may resume proceedings on a postponed request at any time after reasonable notice. When proceedings resume on a postponed question, notwithstanding any intervening order for the previous question, an underlying proposition shall remain subject to further debate or amendment to the same extent as when the question was postponed.

RULE 15. RECORDS AND ROLLCALLS

(a) Written records shall be kept of the proceedings of the Committee and of each subcommittee, including a record of the votes on any question on which a roll call is demanded. The result of each such roll call vote shall be made available by the Committee or subcommittee for inspection by the public at reasonable times and shall be made available on the Committee's website within 48 hours of such record vote. Information so available for public inspection and on the Committee's website shall include a description of the amendment, motion, order,

or other proposition; the name of each member voting for and each member voting against such amendment, motion, order, or proposition; and the names of those members present but not voting. The text of an amendment offered to a measure or matter considered in Committee shall be made publicly available in electronic form not later than 24 hours after its final disposition in Committee. A record vote may be demanded by one-fifth of the members present or, in the apparent absence of a quorum, by any one member.

(b) In accordance with Rule VII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, any official permanent record of the Committee (including any record of a legislative, oversight, or other activity of the Committee or any subcommittee) shall be made available for public use if such record has been in existence for 30 years, except that—

(1) any record that the Committee (or a subcommittee) makes available for public use before such record is delivered to the Archivist under clause 2 of Rule VII of the Rules of the House of Representatives shall be made available immediately, including any record described in subsection (a) of this Rule;

(2) any investigative record that contains personal data relating to a specific living individual (the disclosure of which would be an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy), any administrative record with respect to personnel, and any record with respect to a hearing closed pursuant to clause 2(g)(2) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives shall be available if such record has been in existence for 50 years; or

(3) except as otherwise provided by order of the House of Representatives, any record of the Committee for which a time, schedule, or condition for availability is specified by order of the Committee (entered during the Congress in which the record is made or acquired by the Committee) shall be made available in accordance with the order of the Committee.

(c) The official permanent records of the Committee include noncurrent records of the Committee (including subcommittees) delivered by the Clerk of the House of Representatives to the Archivist of the United States for preservation at the National Archives and Records Administration, which are the property of and remain subject to the rules and orders of the House of Representatives.

(d)

(1) Any order of the Committee with respect to any matter described in paragraph (2) of this subsection shall be adopted only if the notice requirements of Committee Rule 13(c) have been met, a quorum consisting of a majority of the members of the Committee is present at the time of the vote, and a majority of those present and voting approve the adoption of the order, which shall be submitted to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, together with any accompanying report.

(2) This subsection applies to any order of the Committee which—

(A) provides for the non-availability of any record subject to subsection (b) of this rule for a period longer than the period otherwise applicable; or

(B) is subsequent to, and constitutes a later order under clause 4(b) of Rule VII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, regarding a determination of the Clerk of the House of Representatives with respect to authorizing the Archivist of the United States to make available for public use the records delivered to the Archivist under clause 2 of Rule VII of the Rules of the House of Representatives; or

(C) specifies a time, schedule, or condition for availability pursuant to subsection (b)(3) of this rule.

RULE 16. REPORTS

(a) Reports of the Committee. All Committee reports on bills or resolutions shall comply with the provisions of clause 2(1) of Rule XI and clauses 2, 3, and 4 of Rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(1) No such report shall be filed until copies of the proposed report have been available to all members at least 36 hours prior to such filing in the House of Representatives. No material change shall be made in the report distributed to members unless agreed to by the Ranking Member; but any member or members of the Committee may file, as part of the printed report, individual, minority, or dissenting views, without regard to the preceding provisions of this rule.

(2) Such 36-hour period shall not conclude earlier than the end of the period provided under clause 2(1) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives after the Committee approves a measure or matter if a member, at the time of such approval, gives notice of intention to file supplemental, minority, or additional views for inclusion as part of the printed report.

(3) To the extent practicable, any report prepared pursuant to a Committee or subcommittee study or investigation shall be available to members no later than 48 hours prior to consideration of any such report by the Committee or subcommittee, as the case may be.

(b) Disclaimers.

(1) A report on activities of the Committee required under clause 1(d) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives shall include the following disclaimer in the document transmitting the report to the Clerk of the House of Representatives:

This report has not been officially adopted by the Committee on Education and Labor or any subcommittee thereof and therefore may not necessarily reflect the views of its members.

Such disclaimer need not be included if the report was circulated to all members of the Committee at least seven days prior to its submission to the House of Representatives and provision is made for the filing by any member, as part of the printed report, of individual, minority, or dissenting views.

(2) All Committee or subcommittee reports printed pursuant to legislative study or investigation and not approved by a majority vote of the Committee or subcommittee, as appropriate, shall contain the following disclaimer on the cover of such report:

This report has not been officially adopted by the Committee on Education and Labor (or pertinent subcommittee thereof) and therefore may not necessarily reflect the views of its members.

The minority party members of the Committee or subcommittee shall have three calendar days, excluding weekends and holidays, to file, as part of the printed report, supplemental, minority, or additional views.

(c) Reports of Subcommittees. Whenever a subcommittee has ordered a bill, resolution, or other matter to be reported to the Committee, the chair of the subcommittee reporting the bill, resolution, or matter to the Committee, or any member authorized by the subcommittee to do so, may report such bill, resolution, or matter to the Committee. It shall be the duty of the chair of the subcommittee to report or cause to be reported promptly such bill, resolution, or matter, and to take or cause to be taken the necessary steps to bring such bill, resolution, or matter to a vote.

(1) In any event, the report, described in the proviso in subsection (c)(2) of this rule, of any subcommittee on a measure which has been approved by the subcommittee shall be filed within seven calendar days (exclusive of

days on which the House is not in session) after the day on which there has been filed with the staff director of the Committee a written request, signed by a majority of the members of the subcommittee, for the reporting of that measure. Upon the filing of any such request, the staff director of the Committee shall transmit immediately to the chair of the subcommittee a notice of the filing of that request.

(2) Bills, resolutions, or other matters favorably reported by a subcommittee shall automatically be placed upon the agenda of the Committee as of the time they are reported. No bill or resolution or other matter reported by a subcommittee shall be considered by the full Committee unless it has been delivered or electronically sent to all members and notice of its prior transmission has been in the hands of all members at least 48 hours prior to such consideration. When a bill is reported from a subcommittee, such measure shall be accompanied by a section-by-section analysis; and, if the Chair of the Committee so requires (in response to a request from the Ranking Member of the Committee or for other reasons), a comparison showing proposed changes in existing law.

RULE 17. APPOINTMENT OF CONFEREES, NOTICE OF CONFERENCE MEETINGS, AND CONFERENCE MOTION

(a) Whenever in the legislative process it becomes necessary to appoint conferees, the Chair shall recommend to the Speaker as conferees the names of those members of the subcommittee which handled the legislation in the order of their seniority upon such subcommittee and such other Committee members as the Chair may designate with the approval of the majority party members. Recommendations of the Chair to the Speaker shall provide a ratio of majority party members to minority party members no less favorable to the majority party than the ratio of majority members to minority party members on the full Committee. In making assignments of minority party members as conferees, the Chair shall consult with the Ranking Member of the Committee.

(b) After the appointment of conferees pursuant to clause 11 of Rule I of the Rules of the House of Representatives for matters within the jurisdiction of the Committee, the Chair shall notify all members appointed to the conference of meetings at least 48 hours before the commencement of the meeting. If such notice is not possible, then notice shall be given as soon as possible.

(c) The Chair is directed to offer a motion under clause 1 of Rule XXII of the Rules of the House of Representatives whenever the Chair considers it appropriate.

RULE 18. MEASURES TO BE CONSIDERED UNDER SUSPENSION

(a) A member of the Committee may not seek to suspend the Rules of the House of Representatives on any bill, resolution, or other matter which has been modified after such measure is ordered reported, unless notice of such action has been given to the Chair and Ranking Member of the full Committee.

(b) The Chair of the Committee shall not request to have scheduled any bill or resolution for consideration under suspension of the Rules that expresses appreciation, commends, congratulates, celebrates, recognizes the accomplishments of, or celebrates the anniversary of, an entity, event, group, individual, institution, team, or government program; or acknowledges or recognizes a period of time for such purposes.

RULE 19. BROADCASTING OF COMMITTEE HEARINGS AND MEETINGS

(a) Television, Radio and Still Photography.—

(1) Whenever a hearing or meeting conducted by the Committee or any subcommittee is open to the public, those proceedings shall be open to coverage by television, radio, and still photography subject to the requirements of clause 4 of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives and except when the hearing or meeting is closed pursuant to the Rules of the House of Representatives and of the Committee. The coverage of any hearing or meeting of the Committee or any subcommittee thereof by television, radio, or still photography shall be under the direct supervision of the Chair of the Committee, the subcommittee chair, or other member of the Committee presiding at such hearing or meeting and may be terminated by such member in accordance with the Rules of the House of Representatives.

(2) Personnel providing coverage by the television and radio media shall be then currently accredited to the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

(3) Personnel providing coverage by still photography shall be then accredited to the Press Photographers' Gallery.

(b) Audio and Video Coverage of Committee Hearings and Meetings.—To the maximum extent practicable, the Committee shall provide audio and video coverage of each hearing or meeting for the transaction of business in a manner that allows the public to easily listen to and view the proceedings and shall maintain the recordings of such coverage in a manner that is easily accessible to the public, unless such hearing or meeting is closed pursuant to the Rules of the House of Representatives and of the Committee. Such coverage shall be fair and nonpartisan in accordance with clause 4(b) of Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives and other applicable rules of the House of Representatives and of the Committee. Personnel providing such coverage shall be employees of the House of Representatives or currently accredited to the Radio and Television Correspondents' Galleries.

RULE 20. COMMITTEE STAFF

(a) The employees of the Committee shall be appointed by the Chair in consultation with subcommittee chair and other majority party members of the Committee within the budget approved for such purposes by the Committee.

(b) The staff appointed by the minority shall have their remuneration determined in such manner as the minority party members of the Committee shall determine within the budget approved for such purposes by the Committee.

RULE 21. SUPERVISION AND DUTIES OF COMMITTEE STAFF

The staff of the Committee shall be under the general supervision and direction of the Chair, who shall establish and assign the duties and responsibilities of such staff members and delegate authority as he or she determines appropriate. The staff appointed by the minority shall be under the general supervision and direction of the minority party members of the Committee, who may delegate such authority as they determine appropriate. All Committee staff shall be assigned to Committee business and no other duties may be assigned to them.

RULE 22. AUTHORIZATION FOR TRAVEL

(a) Consistent with the primary expense resolution and such additional expense resolutions as may have been approved, the provisions of this rule shall govern travel of Committee members and staff. Travel to be paid from funds set aside for the full Committee for any member or any staff member shall be paid only upon the prior authorization of the Chair. Travel may be authorized

by the Chair for any member and any staff member in connection with the attendance of hearings conducted by the Committee or any subcommittee thereof and meetings, conferences, and investigations that involve activities or subject matter under the general jurisdiction of the Committee. The Chair shall review travel requests to assure the validity to Committee business. Before such authorization is given, there shall be submitted to the Chair in writing the following:

- (1) The purpose of the travel;
- (2) The dates during which the travel is to be made and the date or dates of the event for which the travel is being made;
- (3) The location of the event for which the travel is to be made; and
- (4) The names of members and staff seeking authorization.

(b) (1) In the case of travel outside the United States of members and staff of the Committee for the purpose of conducting hearings, investigations, studies, or attending meetings and conferences involving activities or subject matter under the legislative assignment of the Committee or pertinent subcommittees, prior authorization must be obtained from the Chair, or, in the case of a subcommittee, from the subcommittee chair and the Chair. Before such authorization is given, there shall be submitted to the Chair, in writing, a request for such authorization. Each request, which shall be filed in a manner that allows for a reasonable period of time for review before such travel is scheduled to begin, shall include the following:

- (A) The purpose of travel;
- (B) The dates during which the travel will occur;
- (C) The names of the countries to be visited and the length of time to be spent in each;
- (D) an agenda of anticipated activities for each country for which travel is authorized together with a description of the purpose to be served and the areas of Committee jurisdiction involved; and
- (E) The names of members and staff for whom authorization is sought.

(2) Requests for travel outside the United States may be initiated by the Chair or the chair of a subcommittee (except that individuals may submit a request to the Chair for the purpose of attending a conference or meeting) and shall be limited to members and permanent employees of the Committee. (3) The Chair shall not approve a request involving travel outside the United States while the House is in session (except in the case of attendance at meetings and conferences or where circumstances warrant an exception).

(4) At the conclusion of any hearing, investigation, study, meeting, or conference for which travel outside the United States has been authorized pursuant to this rule, each subcommittee (or members and staff attending meetings or conferences) shall submit a written report to the Chair covering the activities of the subcommittee and containing the results of these activities and other pertinent observations or information gained as a result of such travel.

(c) Members and staff of the Committee performing authorized travel on official business shall be governed by applicable laws, resolutions, or regulations of the House of Representatives and of the Committee on House Administration pertaining to such travel, including rules, procedures, and limitations prescribed by the Committee on House Administration with respect to domestic and foreign expense allowances.

(d) Prior to the Chair's authorization for any travel, the Ranking Member shall be given a copy of the written request therefor.

RULE 23. BUDGET AND EXPENSES

(a) The Chair, in consultation with the majority party members of the Committee, shall prepare a preliminary budget. Such budget shall include necessary amounts for staff personnel, for necessary travel, investigation, and other expenses of the Committee; and, after consultation with the minority party membership, the Chair shall include amounts budgeted to the minority party members for staff personnel to be under the direction and supervision of the minority party, travel expenses of minority party members and staff, and minority party office expenses. All travel expenses of minority party members and staff shall be paid for out of the amounts so set aside and budgeted. The Chair shall take whatever action is necessary to have the budget as finally approved by the Committee duly authorized by the House of Representatives. After such budget shall have been adopted, no change shall be made in such budget unless approved by the Committee. The Chair or the chair of any standing subcommittee may initiate necessary travel requests as provided in Committee Rule 21 within the limits of their portion of the consolidated budget as approved by the House, and the Chair may execute necessary vouchers therefor.

(b) Subject to the Rules of the House of Representatives and procedures prescribed by the Committee on House Administration, and with the prior authorization of the Chair of the Committee in each case, there may be expended in any one session of Congress for necessary travel expenses of witnesses attending hearings in Washington, D.C.:

(1) Out of funds budgeted and set aside for each subcommittee, not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of witnesses attending hearings of each such subcommittee;

(2) Out of funds budgeted for the full Committee majority, not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of witnesses attending full Committee hearings; and

(3) Out of funds set aside to the minority party members:

(A) Not to exceed, for each of the subcommittees, \$5,000 for expenses of witnesses attending subcommittee hearings, and

(B) Not to exceed \$5,000 for expenses of witnesses attending full Committee hearings.

(c) A full and detailed monthly report accounting for all expenditures of Committee funds shall be maintained by the Committee, and it shall be available to each member of the Committee. Such report shall show the amount and purpose of each expenditure, and the budget to which such expenditure is attributed.

RULE 24. CHANGES IN COMMITTEE RULES

The Committee shall not consider a proposed change in these rules unless the text of such change has been delivered or electronically sent to all members and notice of its prior transmission has been in the hands of all members at least 48 hours prior to such consideration.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Ms. NEWMAN). Pursuant to section 5(a)(1)(B) of House Resolution 8, the House stands adjourned until 9 a.m. tomorrow.

Thereupon (at 10 o'clock and 9 minutes p.m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until tomorrow, Tuesday, March 2, 2021, at 9 a.m.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS,
ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

EC-454. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Adjustment of Civil Penalties for Inflation (RIN: 1212-AB45) received February 4, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

EC-455. A letter from the Assistant General Counsel for Regulatory Affairs, Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation, transmitting the Corporation's final rule — Methods for Computing Withdrawal Liability, Multiemployer Pension Reform Act of 2014 (RIN: 1212-AB36) received 4, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Education and Labor.

EC-456. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's staff evaluation of industry proposal — Update for Subsequent License Renewal: WCAP-15338-A, 'A Review of Cracking Associated with Weld Deposited Cladding in Operating PWR Plants' [PWROG-17031, Revision 1] received February 15, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-457. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's staff evaluation of industry proposal — Update for Subsequent License Renewal: WCAP-14535A, "Topical Report on Reactor Coolant Pump Flywheel Inspection Elimination" and WCAP-15666-A, "Extension of Reactor Coolant Pump Motor Flywheel Examination" [PWROG-17011, Revision 2] received February 15, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-458. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's staff evaluation of industry proposal — Updates to the Methodology in WCAP-15030-NP-A, Rev. 0, Westinghouse Methodology for Evaluating the Acceptability of Baffle-Former-Barrel Bolting Distributions Under Faulted Load Conditions [PWRCG-18034, Revision 0] received February 15, 2020, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-459. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's staff evaluation of industry proposal — PWR Pressure Vessel Nozzle Appendix G Evaluation [PWROG-15109, Revision 0] received February 15, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-460. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory Commission, transmitting the Commission's staff evaluation of industry proposal — Evaluation of WCAP-10325-P-A Westinghouse LOCA [Loss-of-Coolant Accident] Mass and Energy [M&E] Release Methodology [PWROG-17034, Revision 0] received February 15, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-461. A letter from the Director, Office of Congressional Affairs, Nuclear Regulatory

Commission, transmitting the Commission's staff evaluation of industry proposal — Generic Rotterdam Forging and Weld Initial Upper-Shelf Energy Determination [PWROG-17090, Revision 0] received February 15, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

EC-462. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting notification of a targeted military strike against infrastructure in eastern Syria used by Iran-supported non-state militia groups (H. Doc. No. 117—19); to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

EC-463. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0570; Product Identifier 2019-SW-121-AD; Amendment 39-21337; AD 2020-24-07] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 16, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-464. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of V-6, V-30, V-58, V-119, and V-226 in the Vicinity of Clarion, PA [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0709; Airspace Docket No.: 20-AEA-2] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 16, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-465. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Streamlined Launch and Reentry License Requirements [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0229; Amdt. No(s): 401-9 404-7, 413-12, 414-4, 415-7, 417-6, 420-9, 431-7, 433-3, 435-5, 437-3, 440-5, 450-2, and 460-3] (RIN: 2120-AL17) received February 1, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-466. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0984; Product Identifier 2019-NM-161-AD; Amendment 39-21290; AD 2020-21-17] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 16, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-467. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0573; Product Identifier 2020-NM-078-AD; Amendment 39-21289; AD 2020-21-16] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 16, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-468. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; The Boeing Company Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0586; Product Identifier 2020-NM-066-AD; Amendment 39-21306; AD 2020-22-10] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 16, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-469. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Depart-

ment's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31343; Amdt. No.: 3933] received February 16, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-470. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Standard Instrument Approach Procedures, and Takeoff Minimums and Obstacle Departure Procedures; Miscellaneous Amendments [Docket No.: 31344; Amdt. No.: 3934] received February 16, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-471. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Superior Air Parts, Inc. Engines and Lycoming Engines Reciprocating Engines With a Certain SAP Crankshaft Assembly [Docket No.: FAA-2018-1077; Project Identifier 2018-NE-40-AD; Amendment 39-21354; AD 2020-25-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 16, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-472. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of the Class E Airspace; Burlington, KS [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0666; Airspace Docket No.: 20-ACE-16] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 16, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-473. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class E Airspace; Toughkenamon, PA [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0835; Airspace Docket No.: 20-AEA-16] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 16, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-474. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D Airspace, and Removal of Class E Airspace; Homestead, FL [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0822; Airspace Docket No.: 20-ASO-23] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 16, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-475. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment of Class D and Class E Airspace; Kalispell, MT [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0825; Airspace Docket No.: 20-ANM-27] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 16, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-476. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Amendment and Revocation of Air Traffic Service (ATS) Routes in the Vicinity of Lebanon, NH [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0735; Airspace Docket No.: 19-ANE-8] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 16, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public

Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-477. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Establishment of Class D and Class E Airspace and Amendment of Class E Airspace; Nashville, TN [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0701; Airspace Docket No.: 20-ASO-19] (RIN: 2120-AA66) received February 16, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-478. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Helicopters [Docket No.: FAA-2020-1027; Project Identifier MCAI-2020-01375-R; Amendment 39-21333; AD 2020-24-03] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 16, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-479. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0780; Product Identifier 2020-NM-103-AD; Amendment 39-21342; AD 2020-24-12] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 16, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-480. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2019-0484; Product Identifier 2020-NM-051-AD; Amendment 39-21341; AD 2020-24-11] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 16, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-481. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Piper Aircraft, Inc. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0712; Product Identifier 2019-CE-013-AD; Amendment 39-21339; AD 2020-24-09] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 16, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-482. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus Canada Limited Partnership (Type Certificate Previously Held by C Series Aircraft Limited Partnership (CSALP); Bombardier, Inc.) Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0683; Project Identifier MCAI-2020-01134-T; Amendment 39-21375; AD 2020-26-20] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 16, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-483. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0781; Product Identifier 2018-CE-045-AD; Amendment 39-21369; AD 2020-26-14] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 16, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

EC-484. A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, FAA, Department of Transportation, transmitting the Department's final rule — Airworthiness Directives; Airbus SAS Airplanes [Docket No.: FAA-2020-0681; Product Identifier 2020-NM-089-AD; Amendment 39-21376; AD 2020-26-21] (RIN: 2120-AA64) received February 16, 2021, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); Public Law 104-121, Sec. 251; (110 Stat. 868); to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. MORELLE: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 179. Resolution providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1) to expand Americans' access to the ballot box, reduce the influence of big money in politics, strengthen ethics rules for public servants, and implement other anti-corruption measures for the purpose of fortifying our democracy, and for other purposes; providing for consideration of the bill (H.R. 1280) to hold law enforcement accountable for misconduct in court, improve transparency through data collection, and reform police training and policies; and for other purposes (Rept. 117-9). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XII, public bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. THOMPSON of California (for himself, Mr. NADLER, Mr. UPTON, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Mr. SMITH of New Jersey, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. FITZPATRICK, and Mrs. MCBATH):

H.R. 8. A bill to require a background check for every firearm sale; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARL:

H.R. 1445. A bill to prohibit the Secretary of the Interior from changing the names of certain memorials or move any statues related to certain wars, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Mr. CLYBURN (for himself, Ms.

ADAMS, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. BASS, Mrs. BEATTY, Ms. BONAMICI, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. BROWN, Ms. BUSH, Mr. CARSON, Mr. CASTEN, Mr. CICILLINE, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. COHEN, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. DEAN, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. DESAULNIER, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. HIGGINS of New York, Ms. HOULAHAN, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. JACOBS of California, Mr. KILMER, Mr. LANGEVIN, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Mr. MCEACHIN, Ms. MENG, Mr. MFUME, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. NADLER, Mr. NEGUSE, Ms. NORTON, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. PETERS, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. RUSH, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. SCHIFF, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. SOTO, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. STEVENS, Ms. STRICKLAND, Mr. SWALWELL, Mrs. TRAHAN,

Mr. TRONE, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, and Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN):

H.R. 1446. A bill to amend chapter 44 of title 18, United States Code, to strengthen the background check procedures to be followed before a Federal firearms licensee may transfer a firearm to a person who is not such a licensee; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. BONAMICI (for herself, Mr.

YOUNG, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. POSEY, Mr. BEYER, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. PAPPAS, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mr. CASE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, and Mr. CRIST):

H.R. 1447. A bill to amend the Federal Ocean Acidification Research and Monitoring Act of 2009 to establish an Ocean Acidification Advisory Board, to expand and improve the research on Ocean Acidification and Coastal Acidification, to establish and maintain a data archive system for Ocean Acidification data and Coastal Acidification data, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology.

By Mr. STIVERS (for himself, Miss

RICE of New York, Mr. WALTZ, Ms. SLOTKIN, Mr. DUNN, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. RUTHERFORD, Mr. RICE of South Carolina, Mr. TAYLOR, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. STEUBE, Mr. COOPER, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. JOHNSON of Ohio, Mr. NADLER, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. BUCHANAN, Mr. NORMAN, Mrs. MURPHY of Florida, Mr. ZELDIN, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. HASTINGS, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. LIEU, Mr. WEBSTER of Florida, Mr. MCKINLEY, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. COHEN, Mr. VICENTE GONZALEZ of Texas, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. PANETTA, Ms. KAPTUR, Mr. PALAZZO, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. WOMACK, Mr. O'HALLERAN, Ms. BARRAGÁN, Mr. GALLAGHER, Mr. VAN DREW, Mr. KEATING, Mr. GAETZ, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr. COSTA, Mr. TURNER, Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY, Mr. BACON, Mr. TRONE, Mr. MORELLE, Mr. BAIRD, Mr. JOYCE of Ohio, Mr. MOOLENAAR, Mr. LAMB, Mr. GRIMALVA, Mr. BUCK, Mr. RESCHENTHALER, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. MURPHY of North Carolina, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. GIMENEZ, Mr. BISHOP of North Carolina, Mr. PERRY, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. HICE of Georgia, Mr. PENCE, Ms. HERRELL, Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. BERGMAN, Mr. FORTENBERRY, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. LONG, Ms. MACE, Mr. STEWART, Mr. CARL, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. CAWTHORN, Mrs. MILLER-MEEKS, Mr. WILLIAMS of Texas, Mr. SMITH of Missouri, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. BANKS, Mr. HIGGINS of Louisiana, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. BALDERSON, Mrs. MILLER of West Virginia, Mr. LARSEN of Washington, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Mr. STANTON, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. RUSH, Mr. FERGUSON, Mr. LAMBORN, Mr. HAGEDORN, Mr. AMODEI, Mr. SCHWEIKERT, Mr. POSEY, Mrs. WAGNER, Mr. LATTI, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. KUSTOFF, Mr. SMUCKER, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. ROSE, Mr. MASSIE, Mr. WALBERG, Mr. HUIZENGA, Mr. ROY, Mr. UPTON, Mr. KATKO, Mr. EMMER, Mr. WELCH, Mr. MCNERNEY, Mr. BILIRAKIS, Mr. TIFFANY, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. BUDD, Mr. YOUNG, Mr.

BIGGS, Mr. BRADY, Mr. BURCHETT, Ms. ESHOO, Mr. ARMSTRONG, Mr. CROW, Mr. HILL, Ms. MALLIOTAKIS, Mr. FULCHER, Mr. MOORE of Alabama, Mr. LAHOOD, Mr. BABIN, Mr. RODNEY DAVIS of Illinois, Mr. ALLEN, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. ESCOBAR, Mr. COMER, Mr. ESTES, Mrs. LESKO, Mr. MCCAUL, Mr. SCALISE, Mr. ROUZER, Mrs. HARTZLER, Mr. STEIL, Mr. LAMALFA, Ms. STEFANIK, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Ms. HERRERA BEUTLER, Mrs. RODGERS of Washington, Mr. ROGERS of Kentucky, Mr. GROTHMAN, Mr. AUSTIN SCOTT of Georgia, Mr. LOUDERMILK, Mr. CLOUD, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. REED, Mr. CARTER of Georgia, Mr. MCHENRY, Mr. THOMPSON of Pennsylvania, Mr. WESTERMAN, Mr. MULLIN, Mr. BURGESS, Mr. JOYCE of Pennsylvania, Mr. C. SCOTT FRANKLIN of Florida, Mr. SIMPSON, Mr. MAST, Mr. VALADAO, Mr. JOHNSON of Louisiana, Mr. BARR, Mr. DESJARLAIS, Mr. DUNCAN, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, Mr. GIBBS, Mr. GREEN of Tennessee, Mr. HUDSON, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. LUETKEMEYER, Mr. NEWHOUSE, Mr. ROGERS of Alabama, Mr. TIMMONS, Mr. CHABOT, Mrs. MCCLAIN, Mr. GARCIA of California, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mrs. TRAHAN, Mrs. TORRES of California, Mr. PETERS, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. MEUSER, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. MOULTON, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Mr. HARRIS, Mr. SMITH of Nebraska, Mr. KILMER, Mr. SOTO, Mrs. HINSON, Ms. TENNEY, Mr. DAVIDSON, Mr. GOODEN of Texas, Mr. GOSAR, Ms. CHENEY, Mr. BUCSHON, Mr. WILSON of South Carolina, Mr. SESSIONS, Ms. FUDGE, and Mr. STAUBER):

H.R. 1448. A bill to direct the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to carry out a pilot program on dog training therapy, and to amend title 38, United States Code, to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide service dogs to veterans with mental illnesses who do not have mobility impairments; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. CLOUD (for himself, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. LAMALFA, and Mr. OWENS):

H.R. 1449. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide emergency savings accounts for individuals; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLOUD (for himself, Mrs. HINSON, Mr. LAMALFA, and Mr. OWENS):

H.R. 1450. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide emergency savings accounts for small businesses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COHEN (for himself, Ms. OMAR, and Ms. NORTON):

H.R. 1451. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to provide for prohibitions on eviction, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRENSHAW (for himself, Ms. GRANGER, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. JACKSON, and Mr. WEBER of Texas):

H.R. 1452. A bill to direct the Secretary of Health and Human Services to publish the formula the Secretary uses to determine the allocation of COVID-19 vaccines, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. CROW (for himself, Mr. WENSTRUP, Mr. BACON, Mr. CARTER of Texas, Mr. CRIST, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Ms. HOULAHAN, Mr. KELLY of Pennsylvania, Mr. KELLY of Mississippi, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. PERLMUTTER, Mr.

STEWART, Mr. TAYLOR, Ms. TITUS, Mrs. WAGNER, and Mrs. WALORSKI):

H.R. 1453. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to allow a credit to small employers with respect to each employee who is a military spouse and eligible to participate in a defined contribution plan of the employer; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ESPAILLAT (for himself, Mr. SCHNEIDER, Mr. CICILLINE, Mr. COHEN, Mr. SWALWELL, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. NORTON, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. SOTO, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. DEAN, Mr. RASKIN, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. DEUTCH, Mr. CASE, Mr. EVANS, Mr. MEEKS, Ms. MENG, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. HUFFMAN, Mr. RYAN, Ms. CASTOR of Florida, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Mr. MORELLE, Ms. WEXTON, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. MCCOLLUM, Ms. CHU, Mrs. DEMINGS, Mr. KILDEE, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. TLAI, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. POCAN, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Mr. KEATING, Mrs. TORRES of California, Ms. SCANLON, Mr. PAYNE, Mr. LYNCH, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. SHERMAN, Ms. BARRAGAN, Ms. PINGREE, Ms. SÁNCHEZ, Mr. GOMEZ, Mr. AGUILAR, Mr. LEVIN of California, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. PORTER, Mr. VARGAS, Ms. BROWNLEY, Mr. TRONE, Mr. LIEU, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Ms. SHERRILL, Mr. COURTNEY, Mr. CARSON, Mr. NEGUSE, Mr. PANETTA, Mr. CORREA, Mrs. HAYES, and Ms. STRICKLAND):

H.R. 1454. A bill to amend title 18, United States Code, to require firearm assembly kits to be considered to be firearms; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida (for herself, Ms. SPEIER, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Ms. ESCOBAR, and Mr. KRISHNAMOORTHY):

H.R. 1455. A bill to obtain and direct the placement in the Capitol or on the Capitol Grounds of a monument to honor Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States Ruth Bader Ginsburg; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mr. GARAMENDI (for himself, Mr. GRAVES of Louisiana, Ms. MENG, Mrs. RADEWAGEN, Mr. PHILLIPS, Mr. CASE, and Mr. SIRES):

H.R. 1456. A bill to amend the Peace Corps Act to reauthorize the Peace Corps, better support current and returned volunteers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on Education and Labor, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HIMES:

H.R. 1457. A bill to prohibit funds available for the United States Armed Forces to be obligated or expended for introduction of United States Armed Forces into hostilities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committees on Armed Services, and Rules, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. HORSFORD (for himself, Mr. BEYER, Mr. BISHOP of Georgia, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. BOURDEAUX, Mr. CONNOLLY, Mr. COOPER, Mr. DEFAZIO, Mr. EVANS, Mr. GARAMENDI, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. KEATING, Mrs. LEE of Nevada, Mr. LIEU, Ms. NORTON, Ms. SEWELL, Ms. TITUS, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, and Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia):

H.R. 1458. A bill to modernize the technology for delivering unemployment compensation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. JAYAPAL (for herself, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Ms. NORTON, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. OMAR, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. BUSH, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. BOWMAN, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Mr. JONES, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. EVANS, Mr. KHANNA, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. CHU, and Mr. SMITH of Washington):

H.R. 1459. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose a tax on the net value of assets of a taxpayer, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Ms. KUSTER (for herself and Mr. CARTER of Georgia):

H.R. 1460. A bill to encourage States to require the installation of residential carbon monoxide detectors in homes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. LYNCH:

H.R. 1461. A bill to provide transparency regarding waivers granted to individuals from executive orders related to ethics commitments or compliance, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Oversight and Reform.

By Mr. LYNCH:

H.R. 1462. A bill to modify the requirements for the registration of certain aircraft, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. LYNCH:

H.R. 1463. A bill to require a joint task force on air travel during and after the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, and in addition to the Committees on Homeland Security, and Energy and Commerce, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. MALINOWSKI (for himself, Mr. KIM of New Jersey, and Mr. MCGOVERN):

H.R. 1464. A bill to impose sanctions with respect to foreign persons listed in the Office of the Director of National Intelligence report titled "Assessing the Saudi Government's Role in the Killing of Jamal Khashoggi", dated February 11, 2021; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. MALLIOTAKIS (for herself, Mr. GIMENEZ, and Ms. SALAZAR):

H.R. 1465. A bill to require a local government to waive sovereign immunity to receive any grant funds from the Department of Justice if such local government has defunded a municipal police department, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MCHENRY (for himself and Mr. PASCRELL):

H.R. 1466. A bill to require the purchase by the Federal Government of certain medical

supplies and protection equipment from the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Armed Services, and in addition to the Committees on Homeland Security, Energy and Commerce, Veterans' Affairs, Education and Labor, Ways and Means, Natural Resources, and Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. MENG (for herself, Ms. SPEIER, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. GARCIA of Texas, Ms. KUSTER, Mr. CARSON, Mr. COOPER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Ms. LEE of California, Ms. DEAN, Mr. COHEN, Ms. TITUS, Mr. CONNOLLY, Ms. NORTON, Mr. NADLER, Mr. CASE, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. KEATING, Mr. GARAMENDI, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. SEAN PATRICK MALONEY of New York, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, and Mr. HASTINGS):

H.R. 1467. A bill to amend the Peace Corps Act to ensure access to menstrual products for Peace Corps volunteers, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 1468. A bill to amend title 40, United States Code, to eliminate the leasing authority of the Securities and Exchange Commission, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Ms. PINGREE (for herself and Mr. GOLDEN):

H.R. 1469. A bill to amend the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to designate certain river segments within the York watershed in the State of Maine as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Natural Resources.

By Ms. PRESSLEY (for herself, Mrs. BEATTY, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Ms. NORTON, Ms. ADAMS, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. PINGREE, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. MEEKS, Mr. LEVIN of Michigan, Ms. TLAI, Mr. TAKANO, Mr. RUSH, Mrs. KIRKPATRICK, Mrs. CAROLYN B. MALONEY of New York, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, Mr. TORRES of New York, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Mr. JONES, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. CLARK of Massachusetts, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. GOMEZ, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. MCGOVERN, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Ms. KAPTUR, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Ms. DELBENE, Mr. MOULTON, Ms. BUSH, Ms. BONAMICI, Ms. JAYAPAL, and Mr. DAVID SCOTT of Georgia):

H.R. 1470. A bill to amend the Revised Statutes to remove the defense of qualified immunity in the case of any action under section 1979, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHERMAN (for himself and Mr. FITZPATRICK):

H.R. 1471. A bill to amend the Federal Credit Union Act to include an exception for disaster area member business loans made by insured credit unions, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Financial Services.

By Mrs. STEEL (for herself, Mr. MCCARTHY, Mr. CALVERT, Mr. LAMALFA, Mr. NUNES, Mr. GARCIA of California, Mr. ISSA, Mrs. KIM of California, Mr. MCCLINTOCK, Mr. BRADY, Mr. CRAWFORD, Mr. OBERNOLTE, and Mr. PERRY):

H.R. 1472. A bill to prohibit the use of Federal financial assistance for a certain high-

speed rail development project in the State of California that was subject to a previous cooperative agreement, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure.

By Mr. STEUBE:

H.R. 1473. A bill to require the Commissioner of Food and Drugs and the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention to report to Congress all serious adverse events that are reported to such agencies in connection with administration of a COVID-19 vaccine, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Ms. WATERS (for herself and Mr. SMITH of New Jersey):

H.R. 1474. A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to authorize grants for training and support services for families and unpaid caregivers of people living with Alzheimer's disease or a related dementia; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN (for herself, Mr. KATKO, Mrs. HAYES, Ms. BARRAGAN, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. CLEAVER, Ms. DEAN, Mr. HASTINGS, Mr. LOWENTHAL, Ms. MOORE of Wisconsin, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. CÁRDENAS, Ms. KELLY of Illinois, Mr. RASKIN, Ms. BLUNT ROCHESTER, Mr. DESAULNIER, Ms. NORTON, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Mr. SMITH of Washington, Mr. VARGAS, Mr. TRONE, Ms. JACKSON LEE, Ms. BASS, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. BUTTERFIELD, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mrs. NAPOLITANO, Ms. SCANLON, Ms. OMAR, Ms. WILSON of Florida, Ms. WASSERMAN SCHULTZ, Mr. JOHNSON of Georgia, Ms. DEGETTE, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. COHEN, Mr. GRIJALVA, Ms. ROYBAL-ALLARD, Mr. CARSON, Mrs. LAWRENCE, Mr. MALINOWSKI, Mr. DANNY K. DAVIS of Illinois, Ms. JOHNSON of Texas, Ms. PRESSLEY, Mr. SIRES, Ms. JAYAPAL, Mrs. AXNE, Mr. EVANS, Ms. MCCOLLUM, and Mr. LAWSON of Florida):

H.R. 1475. A bill to address mental health issues for youth, particularly youth of color, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Energy and Commerce.

By Mr. ZELDIN (for himself, Mr. GARBARINO, Ms. STEFANK, Mr. CRENSHAW, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. GONZALEZ of Ohio, Mr. STEUBE, Mrs. WALORSKI, Mr. KILMER, Mr. BACON, Mr. CUELLAR, Mr. SUOZZI, Mr. STEIL, Mr. ROSE, Mr. CAWTHORN, and Mr. FEENSTRA):

H.R. 1476. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to make grants to State and local entities to carry out peer-to-peer mental health programs; to the Committee on Veterans' Affairs.

By Mr. YARMUTH:

H. Res. 176. A resolution directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to make a correction in the engrossment of H.R. 1319; to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mrs. MURPHY of Florida:

H. Res. 177. A resolution authorizing candidates for election to the House of Representatives and Members of the House of Representatives to file statements with the Clerk regarding the intention to participate or not participate in the small donor financing system for such elections under title V of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971; to the Committee on House Administration.

By Mrs. BICE of Oklahoma:

H. Res. 178. A resolution directing the Clerk of the House of Representatives to

make a correction in the engrossment of H.R. 1319; to the Committee on the Budget, and in addition to the Committee on House Administration, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Mr. BOWMAN (for himself, Ms. BUSH, Ms. CLARKE of New York, Ms. JAYAPAL, Ms. MENG, Ms. OCASIO-CORTEZ, Ms. PRESSLEY, Ms. WILLIAMS of Georgia, Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN, Mr. CARSON, Ms. NORTON, Ms. TLAI, Mrs. DINGELL, Mr. GARCÍA of Illinois, Ms. JACOBS of California, Ms. VELÁZQUEZ, Mr. KHANNA, Ms. LEE of California, Mr. JONES, Mr. ESPAILLAT, Mr. BRENDAN F. BOYLE of Pennsylvania, Mr. THOMPSON of Mississippi, Mr. HASTINGS, Ms. OMAR, Mr. POCAN, Mr. SAN NICOLAS, Mr. COHEN, Mr. NADLER, Mr. BLUMENAUER, Ms. SCHAKOWSKY, and Ms. BASS):

H. Res. 180. A resolution expressing the sense of the House of Representatives that it is the duty of the Federal Government to dramatically expand and strengthen the care economy; to the Committee on Education and Labor, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Transportation and Infrastructure, Financial Services, Agriculture, the Judiciary, and Oversight and Reform, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.

By Ms. CRAIG:

H. Res. 181. A resolution amending the Rules of the House of Representatives to prohibit Members of the House from serving on the boards of for-profit entities; to the Committee on Ethics.

CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to clause 7 of rule X11 of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the following statements are submitted regarding the specific powers granted to Congress in the Constitution to enact the accompanying bill or joint resolution.

By Mr. THOMPSON of California:

H.R. 8.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, clause 3 provides Congress with the power to "regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian tribes."

and

Article I, Section 8, clause 18 allows Congress to make all laws "which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution" any of Congress's enumerated powers.

By Mr. CARL:

H.R. 1445.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Clause 18 of Section 8 of Article I of the Constitution

By Mr. CLYBURN:

H.R. 1446.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution

By Ms. BONAMICI:

H.R. 1447.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8

By Mr. STIVERS:

H.R. 1448.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 13

The Congress shall have Power to provide and maintain a Navy.

Article I, Section 8, Clause 12

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years

Article I, Section 8, Clause 14

To make Rules for the Government and Regulation of the land and naval Forces.

By Mr. CLOUD:

H.R. 1449.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States: "The Congress shall have the Power To lay and collect taxes . . ."

By Mr. CLOUD:

H.R. 1450.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States: "The Congress shall have the Power To lay and collect taxes . . ."

By Mr. COHEN:

H.R. 1451.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8:

By Mr. CRENSHAW:

H.R. 1452.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. CROW:

H.R. 1453.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1

By Mr. ESPAILLAT:

H.R. 1454.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I Section 8:

To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

By Ms. LOIS FRANKEL of Florida:

H.R. 1455.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I

By Mr. GARAMENDI:

H.R. 1456.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the U.S. Constitution

By Mr. HIMES:

H.R. 1457.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8 of the United States Constitution clauses 11, 12, 13, 14, 18

By Mr. HORSFORD:

H.R. 1458.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States

By Ms. JAYAPAL:

H.R. 1459.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

This bill is enacted pursuant to the power granted to Congress under Article I of the United States Constitution and its subsequent amendments, and further clarified and interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States.

By Ms. KUSTER:

H.R. 1460.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8.

By Mr. LYNCH:

H.R. 1461.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Mr. LYNCH:

H.R. 1462.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Mr. LYNCH:

H.R. 1463.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18.

By Mr. MALINOWSKI:

H.R. 1464.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 1 of the Constitution of the United States

By Ms. MALLIOTAKIS:

H.R. 1465.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, section 8, clause 1; and Article 1, section 8, clause 18 of the Constitution of the United States

By Mr. MCHENRY:

H.R. 1466.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 3 To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian Tribes;

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Ms. MENG:

H.R. 1467.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clause 18 of the Constitution

By Ms. NORTON:

H.R. 1468.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

clause 18 of section 8 of article I of the Constitution.

By Ms. PINGREE:

H.R. 1469.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 section 8

By Ms. PRESSLEY:

H.R. 1470.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18

By Mr. SHERMAN:

H.R. 1471.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article I, Section 8, Clauses 1 and 18 of the United States Constitution.

By Mrs. STEEL:

H.R. 1472.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8

By Mr. STEUBE:

H.R. 1473.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

To regulate Commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian Tribes;

To establish an uniform Rule of Naturalization, and uniform Laws on the subject of Bankruptcies throughout the United States;

To coin Money, regulate the Value thereof, and of foreign Coin, and fix the Standard of Weights and Measures;

To provide for the Punishment of counterfeiting the Securities and current Coin of the United States;

To establish Post Offices and Post Roads;

To promote the Progress of Science and useful Arts, by securing for limited Times to Authors and Inventors the exclusive Right to their respective Writings and Discoveries;

To constitute Tribunals inferior to the supreme Court;

To define and punish Piracies and Felonies committed on the high Seas, and Offenses against the Law of Nations;

To declare War, grant Letters of Marque and Reprisal, and make Rules concerning Captures on Land and Water;

To raise and support Armies, but no Appropriation of Money to that Use shall be for a longer Term than two Years;

To provide and maintain a Navy;

By Ms. WATERS:

H.R. 1474.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1 of the U.S. Constitution.

By Mrs. WATSON COLEMAN:

H.R. 1475.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8, Clause 18: To make all Laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into Execution the foregoing Powers, and all other Powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any Department or Officer thereof.

By Mr. ZELDIN:

H.R. 1476.

Congress has the power to enact this legislation pursuant to the following:

Article 1, Section 8 of the United States Constitution.

CONGRESSIONAL EARMARKS, LIMITED TAX BENEFITS, OR LIMITED TARIFF BENEFITS

Under clause 9 of rule XXI, lists or statements on congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits were submitted as follows:

OFFERED BY MR. DEUTCH

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Ethics in H.R. 1 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MS. JOHNSON OF TEXAS

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Science, Space, and Technology in H.R. 1 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MS. LOFGREN

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on House Administration in H.R. 1 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MRS. CAROLYN B. MALONEY OF NEW YORK

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Oversight and Reform in H.R. 1 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. NEAL

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Ways and Means in H.R. 1 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. SCOTT OF VIRGINIA

The provisions in H.R. 1 that warranted a referral to the Committee on Education and Labor do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of Rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF WASHINGTON

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Armed Services in H.R. 1 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. THOMPSON OF MISSISSIPPI

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Homeland Security in

H.R. 1 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MS. WATERS

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Financial Services in H.R. 1 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

The amendment to be offered by Representative SCANLON or a designee to H.R. 1, the For the People Act of 2021, does not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. SCOTT OF VIRGINIA

The provisions in H.R. 842 that warranted a referral to the Committee on Education and Labor do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of Rule XXI of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

OFFERED BY MR. NADLER

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on the Judiciary in H.R. 1280 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. SMITH OF WASHINGTON

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Armed Services in H.R. 1280 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.

OFFERED BY MR. PALLONE

The provisions that warranted a referral to the Committee on Energy and Commerce in H.R. 1280 do not contain any congressional earmarks, limited tax benefits, or limited tariff benefits as defined in clause 9 of rule XXI.